THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 164

FIVE CENTS A COPY

STOP-GAP PREMIER CHOSEN IN FRANCE TO READ MESSAGE

M. Francois-Marsal, Almost Certain of Defeat Will Present Millerand Statement

CABINET EXPECTED TO LAST ONE DAY

Constitutional Issue to Be Put Unequivocally by President Up to the Chamber

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, June 9—Following the refusal of Theodore Steeg to relinquish the governorship of Algeria for a one-day Premiership, President Millerand fell back upon M. Francois-Marsal, who has formed a Cabinet which is almost certain to be defeated when it presents itself before the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday. Its only purpose is to read a message from President Millerand, raising definitely the constitutional issue and to force the deputies to vote publicly for or against a strict respect for the Constitution. If the vote is hostile M. Millerand is expected to resign and the National Assembly to be called on Saturday at Versailles to elect a new President.

The members of the François-Marsal Cabinet, which is of such an ephemeral character are:

Anthony Ratier, Justice.
Edmond Lefebvre Duprey, Foreign Affairs.
Justin de Selves, Interior.
André Maginot, War.
Desiré Ferry, Marine.
Jean Fabry, Colonies.
Yves le Trocquer, Public Works.
Paul Jourdain, Labor.
Louis Marin, Liberated Regions.
M. Capus, Agriculture.
M. Landry, Public Instruction.
Pierre Flandin, Commerce.

Arrangements are already being made to find a seat, probably in the Chamber, for M. Millerand, and it is to be expected that the fight now opening will long continue. From an international viewpoint it is to be regretted that France is obliged to devote its attention to these exciting domestic affairs, and the prospects of a reparation settlement and European peace therefore diminish.

Parliament Remains Inactive

It is now a month since the new Parliament was elected and not a single step forward has been taken, and France is divided unnecessarily on an issue which threatens to dominate the French political life for a long time. It is not believed that M. Millerand will still further resist after stating his case on Tuesday in his message.

Wild stories of a contemplated coup d'état are not regarded seriously except by the Communists who are endeavorng to take the lead over the Radicals and Socialists, and to seize the exceptional opportunity of stirring up strife. They would like to provoke dangerous demonstration, but the Radicals are warning their followers against participation in extra-parliamentary manifestations.

The friends of M. Millerand now declare that as the defender of the Constitution he will be particularly careful to keep within the four corners of the Constitution, but while he himself is behaving with strict legality, some extremists urge that it will be necessary for the moment to go outside the Constitution to save it.

No Fresh Elections

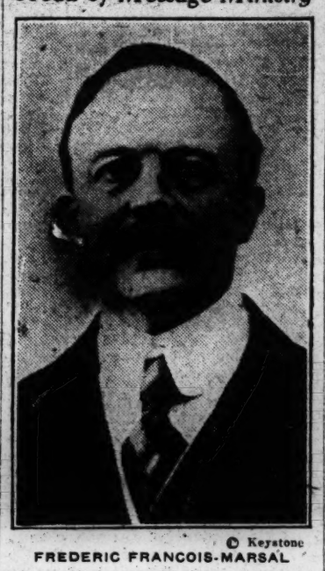
The idea of dissolving Parliament and calling fresh elections has apparently been abandoned. So, too, is the idea of declaring the session closed and governing as a dictator with the aid of M. Francois Marshal and M. Maginot. The Radicals have elected what is called a provisional committee, charged with the duty of watching events. Sitting permanently, it is intended as a sort of committee of public safety. If everything goes smoothly, Edouard Herriot may form a cabinet next week, and will lose little more time in getting in touch with Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister.

The forecast of the message which President Millerand is writing can be given. In it the President shows that the Constitution has fixed the presidential term at seven years. Therefore it must extend over at least two parliaments, which may be different in complexion. The fact that the majority changes side is no reason for getting rid of the President, who it was intended should be above electoral vicissitudes. Moreover, the President has shown his impartiality, he will state, in offering the Premiership to deputies of the Left, and accepted their program. He has behaved, he will claim, with the greatest possible respect to the new majority and has given no occasion for the attacks.

M. Millerand is understood also to be dealing with the reproach that under the last Parliament he made a partisan speech. It was in harmony with the policy of the Government of that time. The Government raised no objection, nor did any deputy criticize the Poincaré Cabinet for the opinions expressed by the President. Therefore since he had always been in conformity with the existing Government, there could be no constitutional complaint.

Although the message is undoubtedly embarrassing, since it puts the President's case in a clear light, the Radicals and Socialists, besides the Communists, are too deeply committed to accept it. A hostile vote is almost inevitable. M. Millerand, when he leaves the Elysée, will quickly rally a formidable opposition to the Government, and it is certain that a big political battle will long continue.

Head of Message Ministry



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FREDERIC FRANCOIS-MARSAL

Finance Minister in the Poincare Cabinet, Accepts President Millerand's Invitation and Forms a Cabinet.

CHURCHMAN FIGHTS BAN ON JAPANESE

Bishop Brent Calls Congress' Action Hasty—Union Honors Nipponese Engineer

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—Good will eventually will bring about the commonwealth of mankind, Bishop Charles Henry Brent of the Protestant Episcopal Church, asserted in an address today at the one hundred and twenty-eighth annual commencement exercises of Union College. "The most formidable foe of human brotherhood is a group self-will, which, of course, is the antipode of good will," he said. "We have sad illustrations standing in the shadow of the capitol at Washington."

Bishop Brent declared that, although "there was provocation in the Japanese incident, Congress was controlled by mob psychology at a moment that called for poise and deliberation." After discussing the progress of the proposed World Court plans in Congress, Bishop Brent said:

It is futile to cast stones at a Congress that has pleased no one, least of all, itself. But it is worth while in this connection to say that its chief defect was family ill will. The two great parties have each tried to defame the other morally in order to gain political advantage. It is the business of the voter to protest against so infamous a procedure, and to plead for mutual respect toward one another among political opponents. More often than not, in the realm of constructive thought, our opponent is our best friend, as can be proved by our coming into "co-operative conflict" with him on the standing ground of good will. Because seekers of truth differ, they need not fight.

Union College today conferred the honorary degree of doctor of science upon Momosuke Fukuzawa of Japan, a well-known business man and prom-

Congress Blamed

In conferring the degree upon Mr. Fukuzawa, Dr. C. A. Richmond, president of Union, declared that in receiving a distinguished representative of the Japanese Empire, associations formed many years ago were being renewed. He recalled that in 1873 David Murray, a Union graduate, was invited by the Emperor of Japan to go to that country and organize an educational system based upon the American system. He added

However we may have been misrepresented by certain citizens of our country, who are for the moment in important legislative positions, I hope that you will assure your countrymen that the President and the people of the United States recognize that you have scrupulously kept as gentlemen should, in letter and spirit, your gentlemen's agreement with us; that we feel for your Nation the highest esteem and the most cordial friendship, and that we are confident that no cloud of misunderstanding can ever arise between us to prevent us seeing eye to eye in a spirit of good will and mutual trust.

CLUB WOMEN SEEK AMERICAN ENTRY INTO WORLD COURT

Party Platform Planks Indorsing Tribunal Petitioned in Resolution Before Biennial

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 9—The political parties are petitioned to put World Court planks in their platforms in a resolution which is to be introduced at the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. John H. Booth, president of the New York State federation, who framed the resolution, asserted that New York with a representation of 252 women at the convention was solidly behind her.

"Many of the states have already passed resolutions indorsing the World Court," said Mrs. Booth in an interview today for The Christian Science Monitor. "And I believe that the national group will indorse the next step of carrying the question to the political parties."

International relations will come prominently to the fore in the second week of sessions of the big convention, a discussion on agencies of peace being a feature this afternoon, with the foreign and insular delegates having the entire evening program.

The desire of these women for closer contacts with the general federation is indicated by the appeal of the insular delegation for representation on the board and by the attempt of the women from foreign countries to adapt their club programs to the lines followed by the general federation.

The Shanghai (China) Women's Club has several delegates here, among whom is Mrs. F. J. Raven, who describes the club as "25 years old, with a cultural and social service program, including help for stranded Americans in China and a definite plan of recreation for American sailors while in port there."

Both the Paris and London clubs of American women stress work for Americans stranded in those cities.

Cuba and South America

Mrs. Theodore Hoover, sister-in-law of Herbert Hoover and United States secretary of the London clubs, says that with the impetus of the new clubhouse there that 1000 women have been enrolled. Both Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Eldridge Fowler, representing the Paris club, are enthusiastic over the ties of friendship between the respective countries which are being built through their clubs.

"It is difficult to get contacts established between women from the United States resident in Cuba and Cuban women," said Mrs. Ione van Gorder, who represents the one club of North American women in the island.

The 250 Cuban clubs are interested in working for suffrage according to Mrs. van Gorder and the American women also have become interested in the campaign, which promises to draw the two groups more closely together than they have been before. The Buenos Aires club, represented by Mrs. George J. Lindren, was started during the war for patriotic work and now is looking to enlarge its program along lines suggested by the general federation.

The club in Lima, Peru, also expects to enlarge on its program according to the suggestions taken home from this convention by Mrs. E. S. Delaney and the other delegates from Lima. The Hawaiian club has sent 2000 leis which will be presented to delegates this evening by Mrs. P. C. Beamer, who also will sing native songs.

Today's business sessions emphasized the work of the state directors and their relationship to the general federation. Among the events planned for the delegates after the conclusion of the convention on Friday is luncheon to be given in San Francisco on June 19 by the California Woman's Committee of Five Thousand for Law Enforcement.

Law Enforcement Luncheon

Mrs. Paul Raymond, chairman of the committee, left there today for San Francisco to plan the convention, confident of the support of the club women for the law enforcement campaign. Mrs. Raymond said:

I have talked with many delegates

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

MRS. CLAPP PROVES IDEAL HOSTESS TO DELEGATE GUESTS

CLEVELAND, O., June 9 (Secial)—Mrs. Nettie M. Clapp, chairman of the Cleveland Women's Convention Committee, and member of the House of Representatives of the Ohio State Legislature, has announced that she will run for re-election to her second term. She has long served her state and Nation. Despite many difficulties she has earned the highest praise from all connected with the convention for the able way in which she organized her large committee.

Mrs. Clapp says the convention will take care of itself and that it is the duty of her committee to see that hospitality be the real convention keynote. Therefore, she has worked for many months with this object in view with the result that the women delegates, their alternates and friends will be kept busy with a varied program. "We want our guests to feel that Cleveland is the most hospitable city in the United States" Mrs. Clapp said.

EFFORTS TO DIVIDE McADOO CAMP SEEN

Declarations on Klan and Wet Issues Sought—Gov. Smith "Denounces" Saloon

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—Gov. Alfred E. Smith, avowed wet candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, with the National Convention just three weeks away, has made public a statement to the effect that he is "indepedent," and that his views on the liberalizing of the prohibition law have undergone no change.

Governor Smith says he is still in favor of beer with an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent; that Congress should "scientifically" define intoxicating drink; that all laws, including the Volstead Enforcement Code, should be strictly obeyed until amended or repealed; that the United States Government should vigilantly patrol the American coasts and frontier to prevent rumrunning. After accusing his dry opponents of "hypocricy," he declares:

I repeat that the saloon is and ought to be a defunct institution in this country; I never expect to see it again nor have I any desire to but it does seem to me that Congress could make a more enlightened and a more scientific definition of what constitutes an intoxicant. All that I have so far written or said on this subject of course has reference only to conditions in the State of New York as I view them.

Brass-Rail Statement

The interviews with Governor Smith makes no reference to his previously expressed desire for the resuscitation of the outlawed saloon. In 1923, in his first message to the Legislature, Governor Smith urged the passage of resolutions requesting that the legislative machinery at Washington "be set in motion immediately to bring about an amendment that will permit light wines and beers."

The New York Times of March 9, 1923, in connection with the wet resolution to a dry Congress recommended by Governor Smith, thus quoted him specifically in reference to Senator Walter E. Edge's beer bill:

I would be glad to go down and help him put over his bill if that will get us somewhere where we can put a foot on the brass rail again and blow off the froth.

In view of the foregoing statement, made confidentially in Albany to a group of newspaper men, which included a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, advocates of law and order do not take seriously Governor Smith's apparent change of heart and his proclaimed opposition to the saloon.

Dry Support Sought

They see in this latest pronouncement the desire of Tammany's candidate to win the confidence of the drys but, according to Orville S. Poland, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of New York State, the drys these days are not buying "gold bricks." Mr. Poland added:

The Smith-Bryan proposal confirms what the Anti-Saloon League has been saying for several weeks, to wit, that the Smith candidacy is a forlorn hope, and that the purpose now is to form an alliance with a dry of some potential strength in hopes of defeating McAdoo. When Franklin Roosevelt made his famous jellyfish statement to the effect that, God willing, the erstwhile stalwart champion of the wets would consent to run on any platform, no matter how dry, he admitted the desperate straits of the Smith campaign.

An effort on the part of the wet and anti-Klan forces gathering for the Democratic Convention to get the delegates to state their position unequivocally on prohibition and the Klan has been commenced as a major operation against the candidacy of William G. McAdoo for the nomination. The opponents of the former Secretary of the Treasury declare he has been trying to win support from adherents to both sides of both questions by avoiding a frank statement of his views.

The movement appears to draw its support mostly from supporters of Governor Smith, and Senators Samuel M. Ralston and Oscar W. Underwood. Informed observers declare there is a campaign to split Mr. McAdoo's strength by forcing a declaration from him and that to gain this they will try to get all candidates to declare their positions.

She Will Guide the Women's Activities



© Bachrach

MRS. NETTIE M. CLAPP

Mrs. Clapp Is In Charge of Women's Committee Headquarters

ALBANIAN REVOLT DIRECTED AGAINST FEUDAL CONTROL

Situation Now Declared Critical for Moslem Beys Who Have Previously Wielded Chief Power

By CRAWFURD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—With the capture of Berat by the southern insurgents, the situation in Albania has reached a critical state and the position of the Government is at least precarious.

Yet unless international consequences ensue—and this at present seems improbable—it would be a mistake to overrate the importance of the recent events. The Albanians are merely engaged in a constitutional argument which in most other countries would be conducted on electoral paltforms and in polling booths. These people, although intensely chivalrous, are still accustomed to settle their personal disputes with firearms, and nothing is more natural than that they should discuss political issues with shot, and when available, shell.

Lack of Homogeneity

The consolidation of Albanian independence was from the outset, beset with difficulties. There was an utter lack of homogeneity owing to the absence of intercourse and communications, while the sense of a unified nationality had to be created. The country is literally divided into three sections differing profoundly in religion and customs, and, for all practical purposes, in language itself, for the dialect of the south is virtually incomprehensible to the northern tribes.

In many respects much progress toward unification has been accomplished and the religious differences have caused less trouble than was anticipated. At first sight the present struggle might be regarded as one between the Christians of the north and south, and the Moslems of the central region. That conclusion, however, is somewhat misleading, for the Christians are not fighting the Moslems as such. They are rather revolting against the feudalism for which the Moslem center stands, and are determined to end the domination of the Government by Ahmed Bey Zogoli and the Turco-Albanian beys of the Tirana region.

Christians Head Revolt

The trouble has been brewing for some time. It was brought to a head recently when Ahmed Bey Zogoli, who was the former Premier, called on the Moslems of central Albania to rally around him against the Christian north and south. The effect of that development was to split the country. Louis Guarquki, Roman Catholic Minister of Finance, resigned, and was joined by Colonel Shala, commanding the Government troops in the north. They issued a manifesto signed by all the northern deputies, Moslems as well as Christians, invfting the Parliament to meet at Scutari.

The southern deputies offered to remain loyal if Ahmed Bey was expelled from the country. This proving beyond the inclination or power of the Government, the south also revolted, the colonel commanding the southern regiments, together with the commandant of the gendarmerie going over to the insurgents.

Interference Unlikely

The best and quickest remedy for this state of things is to let the rival factions fight it out. The forces engaged are relatively small—it is doubtful if the Government has more than 5000 men at its disposal—and little harm is likely to be done. Certainly the influence of the Moslem Beys and all they stand for can be rooted up to the manifest advantage of the young state.

Neither Jugoslavia nor Greece can remain indifferent to the events in Albania, and their military concentrations at Jakovo, Prizrend and Yania, respectively, are quite understandable. But Italy will not permit any encroachment upon Albania sovereignty and for that matter there is no reason to believe either Belgrade or Athens contemplate intervention.

Mehmed Bey Konitza, the Albanian Minister in London, has received a dispatch from Tirana denying that the movement in Albania is in anyway separatist or that a new state has been proclaimed at Scutari. Asked by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor whether he could explain the reported occupation of Dibra by anti-Government forces, he said there were two Dibras, the high and the low, close by one another, one in Serbian territory as marked on the map, the other unmarked in Albania. He presumed it was the latter which was referred to.

In the meanwhile the insurgents have issued a lengthy manifesto restating their aims and intentions. Here also there is no hint of separation, their main desire being to break the power of the feudal chieftains of central Albania and to carry out a new political program.

IRISH JUDGES SPEAK NO GAELIC

LONDON, June 9—Of the nine new judges appointed to the high courts in Dublin, including Hugh Kennedy and Timothy Sullivan, none is able to speak Gaelic, although that is now the official language of the courts, and the statutes are printed therein with English translation, according to the Daily Mail. An attempt is to be made to give the official language its place in the courts but, the paper believes, it is foredoomed to failure.

BANDITS RELEASE AUSTRALIAN

PEKING, June 9 (AP)—Bandits who kidnapped A. G. McKay, a native of Australia, May 16, at Pichikow, 280 miles up the Minkiang River from Foochow, have released him without succeeding in their demands for a high ransom, according to advices received here from Foochow. One of the bandits is said to have been captured.

CONVENTION LACKS CUSTOMARY COLOR OF OLD GUARD DAYS

Spellbinders Absent, Cheers Missing as New Political School Manages G. O. P. Session

COOLIDGE MAY PICK HIS RUNNING MATE

President Will Dictate Platform, Is Belief—Procedure Causes Much Speculation

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, O., June 9—Thus far this might be described as a denatured convention. It has the superficial air of a real nominating body but something has extracted the kick from it—if I except the kicks of the old-time leaders against the militant methods of the new rulers of their party. But when it comes to those qualities which usually give life, and pep, and stimulation to a Republican convention, there is not even the accepted one-half of 1 per cent apparent. Thus far I have not heard a cheer. No eager spellbinders hold hotel crowds enthralled by word pictures of favorite candidates. For, of course, there are no favorite candidates. The nominee for the first place is already assured and he has only to say the word to make certain that his choice for second place will be accepted. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, is the convention in fact and there is no inclination to question his authority. The nearest approach I have seen to anything like enthusiasm among the politicians present was when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler welcomed Louis Coolidge, Massachusetts' wettest candidate for United States Senator, to his table in the hotel dining room. The smiling harmony of these twain was an example to the grousing politicians in the lobby without. And yet there seems to be not the slightest probability that anything remotely resembling a condemnation of the Volstead law will find place in the platform.

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The man who could not see the city for the houses ought to be here. You cannot see the issues of the campaign, you cannot guess at how they are to be stated and met, for the politicians. Whether "Jim" Watson is to be on the committee on resolutions or to be a serious candidate for Vice-President; whether Hiram Johnson would knife the ticket were Hoover put on it, or whether Labor would be antagonized if General Dawes should be the Coolidge running mate; whether Old Guard dignitaries who have been displaced by the Butler reorganization will take it smilingly or sulk—are the questions most in discussion in the hotel lobbies. What importance has the World Court in comparison?

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When the platform is mentioned the discussion is chiefly as to whether it is to be brought all complete to the convention hall by Secretary C. Bascom Slemp to receive the rubber-stamp approval of the committee on resolutions, or whether it is to be the actual result of the deliberations of that body. General opinion inclines to the former belief. But Mr. Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Ambassador to Mexico and chairman of the committee in question, indignantly repudiates the rubber-stamp theory. He avers that he told both the President and the leaders of the National Committee that if he would accept the chairmanship he would insist that the platform be prepared by that committee after the customary public hearings. The form of Mr. Warren's statement of his independent and unfettered state suggested a certain inharmony between the President's view and those of certain men likely to be prominent in the committee. But despite his profession of judicial aloofness there is little doubt that he will find the document of which Mr. Slemp is the bearer coinciding with his own dearest convictions.

That the President is to dictate the platform is as certain as that he can dictate his running mate and will dictate the personnel of the committee which shall manage his campaign.

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And why should this not be the case? If Mr. Coolidge is to be elected it will be in spite of, not because of, anything that happened at Washington before he became President. The more thoroughly he can dissociate himself in the public mind from the politicians who made Harding President and then destroyed him, the better will be his chance of success. This must be the thought animating the President, else the steady elimination of formerly prominent politicians from places of power in the new organization would not be so apparent.

As yet no hint of any presidential preference for a running mate has been given out. Lowden and Dawes are definitely out of it by their own acts. Hoover is reluctant and politicians fear his nomination would rouse the wrath of Hiram Johnson and perhaps lose California. Burton of Michigan University has an opportunity to sweep the convention with a speech a la Bryan, and upon success in this his chance is thought to depend. Watson is taken seriously only by himself and his delegation. The feeling grows that there may be a dark horse.

CANADIAN LINE TO EXTEND

WINNIPEG, Man., June 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Pacific plans to build 500 miles of branch lines in western Canada this year. In Saskatchewan 25 miles will be constructed in a northwesterly direction from Amulet, and the line at Shamrock will be extended 12 miles west. The branch from Consul will be extended from Climax, a distance of 37 miles, as far as the crossing of the Frenchman River.

World News in Brief

Dublin—Sixty prisoners, serving sentences in the Curragh internment camp, have been liberated.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Dr. Saoke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, in an address before a public meeting, under auspices of the Syracuse-in-China Unit, declared the greatest force for amity between the East and the West is the intellectual bond arising from admittance to American colleges of students from the Orient.

Washington—Unlike most adjournments, the nominations calendar was practically cleared of important presidential appointments when Congress adjourned. Between 100 and 150 postmaster nominations came to the Senate too late for action, as did a number of army and navy promotions, but there were said to be no civil offices of first importance to be acted upon when the session concluded, requiring recess appointments.

San Francisco—The San Francisco Bulletin, one of the oldest papers in the city, has been sold to a syndicate of San Francisco capitalists, headed by Wallace M. Alexander, shipping and sugar magnate, and A. B. C. Dohermann, merchant. The new publisher will be Charles Stanton, present publisher of the Examiner for William R. Hearst. The purchase price was not announced.

London (AP)—An international lifeboat conference will be held in London, beginning July 2, at which delegates will attend from the United States, France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Holland. Lifeboats from many of these countries will be exhibited.

Washington—More than a dozen congressional investigations, embracing a wide range of subjects will go on here during the summer.

Washington—Apportionment among the states and Hawaii of $75,000,000 for federal-aid highway construction for the year beginning July 1 is announced. The apportionment by states includes: Connecticut $475,513, Maine $686,453, Massachusetts $1,089,806, New Hampshire $365,625, Rhode Island $365,624, Vermont $365,625; New York leads with $3,603,105.

Mexico City—President Obregon of Mexico issues a statement declaring oil interests are "most formidable barriers" in the way of Mexico's desire for "moral, social and political revindication."

Kingston, Jam.—Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Wilson, Governor of Trinidad and Tobago since 1921, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica. He will arrive here in the autumn. Sir Samuel succeeds Sir Leslie Probyn, who held the post for five years.

GREEK CONSUL LEAVES BEIRUT

BEIRUT, Syria, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Stellakis, the Greek Consul at Beirut, recently left this city to return to Greece. Mr. Llatis, who is much liked by all the Greek colony, is taking over the post vacated by Mr. Stellakis.

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DRIVE OPENS TO BAN DOG-FIGHTING SPORT

Raid on Mittineague Training Kennels Follows Letter From California

As a step in a nation-wide movement to stamp out the vicious practice of dog-fighting, officers of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in co-operation with local police and state troopers, raided the home of A. A. Messier, 39 Maple Street, Mittineague, Mass., Saturday afternoon in which 15 dogs, trained for fighting, and four game cocks were seized. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Messier, who was absent at the time of the raid, charging him with keeping and training fighting dogs and birds.

A number of complaints had been made by neighbors to the selectmen because of the disturbance caused by the constant howling and barking of the dogs, but no action had been taken. The first intimation of the nature of Mr. Messier's establishment was contained in the following letter from R. Lee Ste. Fleur, superintendent Santa Barbara (Calif) Humane Society, sent to Dr. F. H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

The writer was shocked and horrified, upon coming into possession of some copies of a magazine called "The Dog Fancier" and published at Battle Creek, Mich., to find two or three pages of each issue devoted to fighting dogs, dog-fights and challenges. I thought that in this age of so-called civilization, we were past such cruelty and barbarism. Many different states were represented in various parts of the country, and I am pleased to say California was not in the list.

I have written the humane societies of many states that were in the list, calling these advertisements to their attention and asking them to join in a nation-wide attempt to stamp it out. My surprise was most complete when I found on page 14 of the May issue of this magazine that one, John P. Colby, 36 Franklin Street, Newburyport, Mass., was the source of most of the fighting dogs named in the various advertisements and that in this advertisement he states that he has bred and sold more fighting dogs than any one man in America. There is a disgusting list of his dogs and fights they have won, in the same advertisement, showing that fights have been held in Johnstown, Pa., Nashville, Tenn., and Lexington, Ky.

On page 15 of the same May issue of this magazine appears the following advertisement:

"For Sale—A few American bull terriers, fit to go for the money. Will give a roll to any man that will bring a dog here. Come and see a game dog fight. A. A. Messier, 39 Maple St., Mittineague, Mass."

I have also appealed to Governor Baxter, and intend to write The Christian Science Monitor. Have also written President W. K. Horton of the American Humane Association.

I am glad that California is getting singularly free from cruelty, we have gotten the Rodeo down to a point where few are held and they are beginning to be little more than exhibitions of horsemanship, and the State as a whole is getting sick of them. Even with our vast Mexican and Spanish population in the Southland, cockfights are few and far between, and held most furtively.

Please take steps to stop this infamous practice of dog fights all over the country, as New York, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana are on the list.

R. LEE STE. FLEURE,
Superintendent and State Humane Officer.

The Massachusetts law does not prohibit the breeding of dogs which may be used for fighting, but it provides severe penalties to be imposed upon anyone keeping or training dogs for fighting purposes. The possession of equipment for training, or preparations for conducting fights, is considered evidence sufficient for conviction.

MOTOR REGISTRY ACTIVITY SLOWING

Diminishing Demand for Vehicles Reected

In common with the rest of the country, Massachusetts is feeling the slowing down in demand for motor vehicles. In May, registrations of automobiles here just barely topped the 1923 total—43,881 passenger and commercial cars being licensed this year against 43,520 in May a year ago. The total for the year, however, is running 24 per cent ahead of 1923. To June 1, passenger cars and motor truck registrations reached the record total of 526,864 vehicles. This compares with 424,266 for the same period of last year.

The record of registration for May and the fiscal year to date (Dec. 1, 1923, to May 31, 1924) follows with comparisons:

	1924		1923	
	May	6 mos	May	6 mos
Pas cars	44,508	449,902	43,622	356,882
Aut trk.	4,373	76,962	4,898	67,444
Trailers	45	520	71	491
Mt cycl.	1,303	7,543	1,793	8,142
Mt c dea	..	48	2	51
Mf or dl	45	1,830	69	1,658
Li to op	16,264	44,228	17,442	37,385
Li rnwl	69,800	185,848	58,213	162,747
Examin	21,812	58,330	22,803	47,878
Rev	$636,982	$6,152,795	$641,399	$5,094,347

DEMOCRATS NAME N. CAROLINA SLATE

Angus Wilton McLean Nominated for Governor

RALEIGH, N. C., June 9 (Special)—Angus Wilton McLean of Lumberton, was nominated for Governor in the Democratic primary Saturday, by a majority of 60,000 or more. Mr. McLean was director of the War Finance Corporation under President Wilson and also served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His opponent in the primary was J. W. Bailey of Raleigh, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue for North Carolina, Mr. McLean carried the city of Raleigh by a substantial majority and defeated Mr. Bailey by 84 votes in his home precinct.

Democratic nomination is equivalent to election in this State. There was one World War veteran candidate for a State office, Frank Grist, in the race for Commissioner of Labor. Although the incumbent, M. L. Shipman, appears to have led, a second primary will be necessary. A heavy vote was cast over the State. The issues were purely local.

LONDON EXCHANGE CLOSED TODAY

LONDON, June 9—The stock exchange was not in session today, Whit-Monday.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; continued cool; moderate northeast winds.

Northern New England: Fair and cool tonight and Tuesday; frost in interior tonight; moderate north and northeast winds.

Southern New England: Fair and cool tonight; Tuesday cloudy; moderate northeast winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Showers at beginning and again at latter part of week; generally fair middle part; temperature near or somewhat below normal.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	52	Los Angeles	60
Atlantic City	54	Memphis	78
Boston	60	Montreal	60
Buffalo	50	Nantucket	58
Charleston	84	New Orleans	80
Chicago	52	New York	58
Denver	48	Philadelphia	54
Des Moines	58	Pittsburgh	58
Eastport	52	Portland, Me.	56
Galveston	80	Portland, Ore.	58
Hatteras	78	San Francisco	52
Helena	40	St. Louis	72
Jacksonville	80	St. Paul	52
Kansas City	58	Washington	54

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:22 p. m.; Tuesday 5:13 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tomorrow

WNAC and WTAT, The Shepard Stores and Edison Light, Boston, Mass. (476 Meters)

Noon to 3 p. m.—Proceedings of the National Republican Convention.

WNAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (278 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talks.
1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
4 p. m.—Music from Loew's State Theater.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music.
8 p. m.—Orchestra.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—12, music. 12:45 and 6:30, markets; police reports. 7, Amrad Big Brother Club. 7:30, "Africa, From Cape Town to the Congo." 7:45, popular songs. 8, concert of sacred music.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Public hearing on petitions for changes in the Brookline zoning law, Brookline Town Hall, 7:30.

Boston Model Yacht Club: Meeting, 585 Boylston Street, 7:45.

Cambridge Post American Legion: Benefit performance of comedy, "A Tailor-Made Man," Brattle Hall.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Whole Town's Talking," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Tremont—"In Bamville, 8:15.
Wilbur—Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," 8:20.
Selwyn—Jane Cowl in "The Depths."
St. James—"The Alarm Clock," 8:15.

Photoplays

Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.
Fenway—"The Guilty One" and "Bill."
Tremont Temple—"World Ablaze," 2, 8.
Modern and Beacon—"Babbitt" and "The Beloved Vagabond."
Park—"The Lost Tribe."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

M. I. T. graduation exercises, Walker Memorial Hall, 10:30.

Wentworth Institute: Graduation exercises, new auditorium, 10:30.

Farm and Trades School, Thompson's Island: Graduation exercises at school, steamer leaves Rowe's Wharf, 2:15.

Free public lecture on "Christian Science: The Solution of the World's Problems," by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in church edifice, Forest Street, 8 p. m.

Arnold Arboretum: Guide will meet party at Forest Hills gate for inspection of grounds 3 p. m.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon, discussion of "The Very Human Nature of Advertising," by Bruce Barton, magazine writer and publisher, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

New England Newspaper Alliance: Luncheon, Copley-Plaza, 1.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Members' show.
Guild of Boston Artists—Members' pictures.
Casson Gallery—Drawings and pastels by Julius Rolshoven.
Concord Art Center—Spring show.
R. C. Vose Gallery—Modern American pictures; antique silver.
Grace Horne Gallery—B. U. Alumni Exhibition.

Tonight at the Pops

TECH NIGHT

"Stars and Stripes Forever"..Sousa
Overture to "Phèdre".....Massenet
Waltz, "Blue Danube".....Strauss
Tech Songs
Fantasia, "Cavalleria Rusticana,"
.....Mascagni
Serenade .....Schubert-Wilhelmj
Marche Slave.....Tschaikowsky
Tech Songs
Selection, "Wildflower,"
.....Youmans-Stothart
Largo .....Handel
American Patrol .....Meacham

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Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

DR. GILBERT TALKS OF MISSION ABROAD

Commissioner Predicts Beneficial Results From Work of International Institute

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who was at his desk today for the first time since he arrived in Boston from the sessions of the International Institute of Agriculture, the headquarters of which are in Rome, Italy, said that the great and practical accomplishment of the two weeks' sessions of the institute, which were held beginning May 2, was the completion of preliminary plans for a thorough organization to put active agriculturists in all parts of the world in possession of the latest, most reliable and most important agricultural discoveries.

Dr. Gilbert, who appeared at the various sessions of the institute as chairman and spokesman of the 15 representatives of the United States who accompanied him on the visit to Italy, said that the institute had accomplished its main purpose at its biennial meeting this year in perfecting the establishment of a system of co-operation between the institute, which is the world-center of agricultural science, experiment and progress, and other agricultural agencies in all parts of the world.

The plans which were worked out and which are now being developed in Rome will make the Institute serve as a means for spreading agricultural information which is gathered in all parts of the world, sent to Rome and from there distributed everywhere by means of the radio, cables and telegraph and telephone so as to be of immediate benefit to the farmers in all parts of the world. This, Dr. Gilbert said, will prove of immense benefit to society, for it will enable the agriculturists to determine the supplies of various crops everywhere, and to learn what will be fair market prices for their commodities by knowing where and when crop shortages are imminent in areas of staple products as well as to impart information of crop surpluses where seasons have been unexpectedly favorable.

Dr. Gilbert said that the Department of Agriculture in this state is interested in the campaign to bring about, through a referendum to the people this fall, an expression of opinion as to the continuance of the Daylight Saving Law. He expressly stated that the department is not taking an active part nor will it take such part in the campaign planned, but that the committee which is to have charge of the campaign will soon hold a meeting to start the movement in all parts of the State. The farmers, he said, expect to include in their cause every agricultural organization in the State.

Four of the 15 American Agricultural Institute representatives came home with Dr. Gilbert. The rest, he said, made short European trips before returning. King Victor Emmanuel was present at many of the sessions of the institute in Rome, and after adjournment entertained the representatives of the 50 nations who were present at the Royal Palace.

Of the United States representatives, the entire 15, Commissioner Gilbert remarked, were practical agriculturists. One of them, Dr. Jacob G. Lippman of the New Jersey agricultural station, took a most active part in the sessions, and many of his suggestions found their way into the practical plans made for the carrying on of the collection and distribution of agricultural information.

AMERICAN INDIANS DISCUSS PROBLEMS IN PARLEY AT TULSA

TULSA, Okla., June 9 (Special)—With Indians present from all parts of the United States, as well as Canada and Mexico, a three days' convention of American Indians, under the sponsorship of the Society of Oklahoma Indians, opened here this morning.

Speakers stressed the need for an adjustment of various details in the administration of Indian affairs, criticizing especially the present guardianship system by which the speakers alleged it is possible for white guardians to benefit at the expense of the Indian wards.

Before the convention is closed, it was expected this morning, recommendations will be made for definite changes in the methods of handling Indian estates. It also is stated that plans will be made for action to recover certain Indian lands and moneys which the United States Government is alleged to have taken from various tribes without due consideration of the rights of the Indians.

One of the principal speakers this morning was Miss Gertrude Bonnin, a Sioux, who is a representative of the Indian Rights Association. Other speakers included representatives of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Oneida, Creek and Osage tribes.

The amusement feature today was an Indian ball game, the first played in this district in 30 years.

Sioux City Fetes Diamond Jubilee

Thousands Journey From Neighboring States for Celebration

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 9 (Special)—Sioux City today launched its diamond jubilee week, in which it will portray in colorful pageant and sober exhibit the progress made since the city's founding as a trading post. Thousands of dollars have been raised to entertain not only Sioux City folk, but also neighbors from other cities of the State, from Nebraska and South Dakota. Governors of the three states have been invited.

A historical pageant, in which a cast of more than 1000 persons will take part, and the electrical parade, symbolizing the city's development, on Wednesday, are among the more outstanding events. Tri-state athletic contests in baseball, tennis, swimming, quoits, golf, field and track events are scheduled. Products of the 243 industries of Sioux City are on exhibit.

Plans were launched more than nine months ago when the Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized by a group of young business men.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS FORM MARINE PARADE DOWN HUDSON RIVER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 7—A marine parade down the Hudson River today, in which more than a dozen steamships, carrying thousands of tourists to Europe, while as many more ships cleared for West Indian and South American ports, afforded a spectacle which is unusual even in this busy port.

Led by the Majestic, bound for Cherbourg and Southampton, the first group, including the Savoie, the Rotterdam, and the Belgenland, got away at 11 o'clock, followed an hour later by the Adriatic, the Westphalia, the Cameronia, and the Laconia, while the George Washington, bound for Bremen, steamed soon afterward.

Skillful maneuvering of the vessels was necessary as the several ships backed out into the stream from adjacent piers, while the smaller vessels for South Atlantic ports steamed by.

Coming up the bay during the morning also were the America from Bremen, the Paris from Havre, the Volendam from Southampton and other steamships, the entire display of shipping representing one of the busiest days the Port of New York has witnessed this year.

CANDIDATES NAMED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Candidates who will contest the British Columbia provincial election on June 20 have been nominated in all constituencies. In almost all ridings three-cornered contests will result from the nomination of Liberal, Conservative and Provincial candidates. In many places, besides, independent and labor candidates have been nominated. The election thus will be the most complicated in the history of the province.

The Provincial Party, a new organization, seeks to unite all classes in a fight to rid the country of what it considers the corruption of both the old parties. It is predicted, however, that it will have slight electoral success.

VALUE OF BUSINESS TEACHING ATTESTED

DETROIT, Mich., June 9 (Special)—Proof that business instruction in college is no longer valued lightly in high commercial circles is to be found in the recent $5,000,000 gift to the Harvard Business School by George F. Baker, New York banker, declared Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, at the banquet which concluded the 26th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs here Saturday evening.

VICE-PRESIDENCY ONLY "THRILLER"

President's Nomination Goes Into Background Over His Running Mate's Race

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, O., June 9—It is not a national convention that will assemble in Cleveland tomorrow. It is a guessing contest. It is a match of wits in prophecy as to who will be nominated for Vice-President. On no other subject is there the slightest semblance of emotion. Even the President's impending victory attracts but secondary interest. His nomination hardly is mentioned. Talk, gossip, speculation and conjecture range exclusively around the identity of his running-mate. Convention leaders can recall no other occasion when it was necessary to gratify their liking for thrills by wondering who is to have second place wished upon him.

In that respect, and that respect alone, is the convention notable and interesting. Calvin Coolidge is neither an exciting nor an excitable person.

Despite rumors to the contrary, the solution of the vice-presidential puzzle is universally believed to lie in Washington and not in Cleveland. If, as alleged on his behalf, the President is leaving the selection of his running mate to the convention, it is about the only thing of importance that has been left to it. Everything else that counts has been attended to in advance. The temporary chairman was picked. The permanent chairman was named. The chairman of the committee on resolutions was chosen. The chairman of the committee on credentials was appointed.

Autocrats Are Gone

The obliteration of the "Senate oligarchy" which prevailed at Chicago four years ago is the overwhelmingly outstanding feature of the convention, barring the vice-presidential situation. Vanished and gone, as completely as if they had never flourished, are those autocrats of yesteryear. Some of them are on the scene like "Jim" Watson of Indiana. But they are still, small voices in a wilderness ruled by William M. Butler, Frank W. Stearns, James B. Reynolds and other unobtrusive monarchs of all they survey.

Four years ago this week Col. George Harvey, Senator Frank B. Brandegee and Senator Warren G. Harding sat in the Colonel's room in the Blackstone Hotel, in the sweltering hours of a Chicago dawn and made certain fateful decisions and arrangements. Today Colonel Harvey is functioning at Cleveland merely as a super-reporter of events in which he is a distinguished but unofficial participant.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, an engineer-in-chief at Chicago, is at Cleveland as nothing but one of the "section-hands." Thus have the Senatorial mighty fallen. There is nothing reminiscent of the old times or of the omnipotent sway of the old guard.

With Frank O. Lowden, former Governor, putting the vice-presidential crown from him, the question of the ultimate bestowal of that seemingly little coveted head piece becomes nottier than ever. Herbert Hoover mounted forthwith into popular favor with the competitors in the guessing contest despite his avowals that he will not consent to a four-year sentence to neutrality and silence. It will probably require as public and categorical a renunciation by Mr. Hoover, as Mr. Lowden finally made, to convince Cleveland that the Secretary of Commerce is really not a receptive candidate.

The Hoover Puzzle

There is pretty general understanding that Mr. Hoover does not want to be nominated. But there is less certainty that he would refuse to accept nomination if "drafted"—that is, placed on the ticket against his expressed wish. If he is determined to evade and escape the vice-presidency, the hour has come for him to emulate William Tecumseh Sherman's immortal ultimatum to another Republican convention, "I will not accept if nominated or serve if elected." Till Mr. Hoover commits himself as irrevocably as that, he stands a good chance of becoming Calvin Coolidge's running mate.

With Mr. Hoover eliminated, Dr. Marion LeRoy Burton, president of the University of Michigan, is unquestionably in strategic position. There is a wealth of evidence, indeed, to suggest that Dr. Burton in reality is the White House candidate, and has been for some time. He spent last Saturday in Washington, going over with the President the final draft of the speech in which Dr. Burton will on Thursday place President Coolidge in nomination for the presidency. Dr. Burton probably is not known to five delegates in the entire convention outside of the Michigan delegation. He is an entirely new figure in Republican politics. In the academic circles of the land he has the reputation of being a brilliant orator. Michiganders now at Cleveland say Dr. Burton has it in him to electrify the convention as William Jennings Bryan did with his cross-of-gold speech at Chicago in 1896.

They predict that his speech on Calvin Coolidge will set the convention aflame with enthusiasm. Then, Michigan men declare, Dr. Burton will have made himself "the logical candidate for Vice-President," and they prophecy that his nomination will follow as inevitably as the applause that will be evoked by his praise of Calvin Coolidge.

Reports from Washington have it that exactly that sort of a development is contemplated by the President. Mr. Coolidge is said to expect that Dr. Burton will "do the Bryan act." If he does history will be able to record that the convention was swept off its feet. The White House will have an alibi. Old Guard politicians are inclined to scoff at the Burton suggestion. They call him an "unknown," say he "knows nothing about politics."

He May Fool Old Guard

Dr. Burton isn't quite as unknown as the politicians think. Everybody knows the value of alumni affiliations. Probably no man in the country commands such a diversified range of such connections. Dr. Burton in turn has been president of the University of Minnesota, president of Smith College, and president of the University of Michigan. Michigan's alumni body of 50,000 is thought to be the largest in the United States. It is scattered all over the country. It is a particularly loyal group. It is devoted to Dr. Burton, though he has been at Ann Arbor less than four years.

In addition, Dr. Burton is a well-known Yale man, having been graduated with high honors from its divinity school. All these contacts are being underlined in the Coolidge camp at Washington, whenever Burton's name is mentioned there—as it is being mentioned.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLANK IS PROPOSED

Non-Partisan Association to Present Resolution to All Party Conventions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—The campaign to have the United States become a member of the League of Nations will be carried to the platform committee of the Republican convention in Cleveland tomorrow. A delegation from the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association has left New York to submit a model plank and demand that it, or the substance of it, be embodied in the 1924 platform. This announcement was made by the association here today.

The plank was carefully written to include the achievements in international co-operation already written into the history of the Republican Party, and to keep in line with the party's past declarations. It reads:

A sound, forward-looking policy of international co-operation entirely consonant with the history, institutions and national aspirations of the United States has always been the ideal of the Republican Party, for the purpose of promoting our national economic welfare and international peace and good will.

We point to the Washington Limitation of Armaments Conference and the treaties that grew out of it; to the approval of Presidents Harding and Coolidge of adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice upon appropriate conditions; and to a progressive co-operation with the League of Nations in its economic and humanitarian activities as evidence of the devotion of our party to world peace; and

We pledge the new Administration to a strong progressive program of Co-operation with the other nations, through the League of Nations, provided the covenant of the League can be so Americanized as not to surrender to other nations our independence of judgment and action with respect to American or other questions involving our vital interests and national honor.

The association is particularly anxious to keep the League from becoming an issue in the campaign, and believes this can be done by getting all parties to indorse it in terms consistent with their past records.

The delegation to present the plank at Cleveland will include Everett Colby of New York, chairman of the executive committee of the association; Charles H. Strong of New York, vice-chairman of its council, and Mrs. James T. Rourke of Bridgeport, Conn.

The association's officers include: President, John H. Clarke, former justice of the United States Supreme Court; president of the council, George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General; chairman of the executive committee, Everett Colby; executive director, William H. Short; assistant director, Charles C. Bauer; and chairman of the finance committee, Hamilton Holt.

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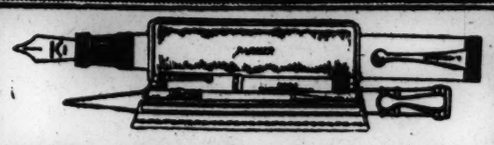
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Plain gray.....$11 to $15
Striped gray.....$11 to $15
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(Imported and Domestic Fabrics)
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DR. BUTLER DRY LAW ATTACK IS ASSAILED

Indianapolis Manufacturer Cites Benefits Accruing Under Prohibition

Educators, business men, governors, and members of the professions from all sections of the United States are coming forward to repudiate the wet views of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler by pointing to improved living conditions due to the Eighteenth Amendment. Further opinions gathered by Monitor correspondents follow below:

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5 (Special Correspondence)—The attack of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on prohibition does not seem to be taken very seriously here.

Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis and former president of the Northern Baptist Convention, said:

I cannot agree with Dr. Butler and I find that there is a great depth of sentiment for the enforcement of dry laws among people of this city and State. Dr. Butler's talk has revealed that sentiment as very strong, and I have heard the expression of many persons along that line.

Brodehurst Elsey, president of the Indianapolis Glove Company, said:

The speech of Dr. Butler has not caused much reaction here, excepting to show the depth of the feeling for prohibition which is overwhelming in this city.

J. W. Esterline, president of the Esterline-Angus Company, manufacturers, said:

Dr. Butler is living in an almost European atmosphere, and he certainly is very misinformed. West of Hoboken and the Palisades he will find he is pleading the cause of a strong foreign element. The followers of liquor interests in Indiana are very few, for alcohol and its evils have been ruled out as unfit, and have gained no respectability by absence. Many whom I know were formerly inclined to say, let people do as they want with liquor, now say it is a good riddance.

We used to pay labor Monday night, so housewives would get some of the money before the week-end. Now we pay anytime in the week. Our men are buying homes, use automobiles and enjoy the better things of life. The banks stay open Saturday nights, instead of saloons. Formerly we always counted Monday as the poorest day in labor, on account of Saturday's and Sunday's sprees. Now there is no difference. If the present laws are more rigidly and uniformly enforced, crimes attendant upon liquor would be reduced.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—In Alabama the attack of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler on the Eighteenth Amendment has raised a storm of disapproval among the educators and citizens.

Their answer to him is that Alabama has profited both financially and morally by the partial enforcement of the amendment that has been possible so far. The new policy of police regulation is constructive as well as new, they believe, and it has done much to better enforce prohibition, which is also new on the statute books of the Government.

"It would be indeed unfortunate if the Government were considered a fixed institution, never to be changed or have constructive policies and laws added," said W. W. Brandon, Governor of Alabama.

It is a matter of record that the coming of prohibition to the State of Alabama caused the population of the jails and institutions of correction to fall off considerably. In Birmingham the people voted prohibition out after they had had it for several years. They lived without prohibition for one year and during that time they built a large jail to take care of the increased number of prisoners. At the end of the year they voted prohibition back into effect by a large majority, and since that time the new city jail, which was built during that year, has been used as a juvenile court and home for waifs.

Mrs. W. H. Jeffries, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alabama, says:

That people are exhibiting a contempt for law in the United States is not a new thing. That contempt did not grow out of the Eighteenth Amendment. It pre-dates the amendment by many years. When I was a young girl I used to hear my elders bemoan the tendency to hold the law lightly which the young people of that day were exhibiting.

Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, believes that Dr. Butler has been too precipitate in his condemnation of the Eighteenth Amendment. He said:

It will take several generations to feel the real effects of this law on the country. Even then its enforcement will be no more perfect than some other laws. It is being imperfectly enforced, but it will improve. If, after the amendment has been tried for 150 years, the people find it impractical and immoral, then neither President Butler nor I should object if it is repealed. In the meantime, the country as a whole is much improved.

Dr. Guy E. Snavely, president of Birmingham Southern College, declared:

Personal liberty and personal license are being confused by Dr. Butler. Open saloons have always been public nuisances which were protected by law. It is an error for anyone to charge that more liquor is being sold and drunk since the amendment has been in effect. It is much harder for the uninitiated to get. Perhaps the eminent president of Columbia is not in a position to judge conditions as they are now in comparison with what they were before prohibition was put into effect. I have no fear for the future of the Eighteenth Amendment, for the vast majority of the people have seen the improvement in living conditions brought about by it and thy will support it.

Dr. W. H. Dawson, president of Howard College, says:

In his attack on the Eighteenth Amendment, Dr. Butler seems to be guided by the gist of opinion in New York City, which has always been against prohibition. The trend of opinion in that city in no way represents the opinion of the country as a whole.

Unfortunately for constructive measures, some of our leading thinkers seem to be able to deal only with the moment. Supporters of prohibition have been striving to bring about a gradual enforcement of the prohibition law, not perfection in five short years.

MUSSOLINI WINS CONFIDENCE VOTE

Adherence to League Reaffirmed in Premier's Speech

By Special Cable

ROME, June 9—The debate on the King's speech has closed in the Chamber of Deputies. After hearing the declarations of Benito Mussolinin the delegates passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by a majority of 235.

Signor Mussolini's speech was on the same lines as those usually made, only he was more moderate in his attacks on the Opposition. Almost the entire speech was concerned with internal policy, with a particular reference to the last elections which demonstrated, he said, that the Government really represents a majority of Italians. He disclosed the fact that not long ago a vast Communist organization had been found in Italy and that the documents sequestrated show that arms have been secretly distributed among the Italian Communists from Moscow.

Throwing foreign policy aside Italy would not quit the League of Nations. He said he did not believe the League would become a "super-state" with an army of its own.

Parliament will shortly be called to examine the budgets of the various departments, and he assured the Chamber that no further legislation by decree will be made. Although realizing the importance and the necessity of the opposition, Signor Mussolini said he was unable to understand to what end it was aiming. There could be no question of a return to the old régime, for any such attempt would be crushed in less than 24 hours.

WOMEN TO STUDY WORLD PROBLEMS

Leaders to Meet at Pougkeepsie, N. Y., June 14 to 20

Special from Monitor Bureau

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9—One hundred and fifty women who have studied international relations will meet at Vassar College, June 14 to 20, to attend an institute which has been called by invitation of H. W. MacCracken, president. The session will consist entirely of group discussion. Although a number of prominent women such as Mrs. F. H. Warner of the Federal Women's Board of Foreign Missions of North America, Mrs. Frederick S. Bennett of the Council of Women for Home Missions and others will be present, the program will not include speeches, except as they are necessary in answering questions.

This meeting, which was first conceived by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, of Beverly, Mass., has for its object an intimate understanding of what measures can be taken to place world relationship on a Christian basis. By informal group conferences among women who through their various duties in carrying on foreign missions have come in close contact with the people of other countries, it is believed that much valuable information will be obtained.

Subjects such as the World Court, the Philippine situation, the policy of the United States toward Mexico and that of race relationships will be analyzed in the discussion.

CANADIAN BUILDING GAINS

TORONTO, June 9—Construction awards in Canada for May, recorded by Maclean Building Reports, Ltd, totaled $32,866,90, compared with $30,198,800 for April. For five months contracts totaled $102,537,800, compared with $114,648,400 for the 1923 period and $96,831,600 for 1922.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Proponents of Pay Bill Assert Strength to Override Veto at December Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—With the Postal Employees' Pay Bill returned to the Senate vetoed by the President over six hours before the final adjournment of Congress at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, it is declared by sponsors of the measure that there would have been ample time to pass it over the veto in both Houses had it not been for a filibuster conducted by Key Pittmann (D.), Senator from Nevada. Because of this, not only the pay bill, but a number of other important measures were not considered and finally adopted.

The postal salary bill will be in order for action immediately upon the reconvening of Congress in December, unless a special session is called prior to that time. Then because of the almost unanimous vote the measure received in its passage through the House and Senate, proponents declare there is no question about obtaining the necessary two-thirds to over-ride the veto.

In the meantime, the ascertainment of the cost of carrying the various classes of postal matter now being conducted by the Post Office Department under a congressional appropriation of $500,000, will in all probability be completed during the summer or fall. This subject is being handled also by a subcommittee of the House Post Office Committee with M. Clyde Kelly (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, as its chairman. The results of the investigation by the department and the subcommittee will show that an increase in certain classes of postal matter will be justified, and that this in turn will provide the funds for the payment of the salary increase included in the Postal Employees' Bill, it is declared by the advocates of the measure.

Even if an increase in postal rates on certain classes of mail should not be found to be justified, these proponents make it plain that the postal employees regard their proposed increases necessary to their welfare and that they should not be contingent upon the question of whether or not the Post Office Department pays its own way by the income from postage receipts. Furthermore, they say it will be paid by the normal increase of at least 10 per cent per annum in the business of the Postoffice Department.

TARIFF BOARD FUND IS HELD INADEQUATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—Additional funds to the amount of $396,000 annually are needed by the United States Tariff Commission, or it will be impossible for the commission to carry on many investigations requested. This estimate was made in a report submitted by the commission in response to a resolution introduced by David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts. Forty-five inquiries are being held up by lack of funds.

It is stated that the total cost of the wheat and flour investigation was $35,620, that the field expense in the sugar investigation was $43,630, that the vegetable oil investigation will cost not less than $45,595.

Since the passage of the Tariff Act, it is stated 172 industries have made requests for investigations.

'Forbidden City' Will Jingle Own Currency

Power-Driven Mint Consigned to Himalayan Fastness

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—Local commodities are to be displaced as mediums of barter and exchange in Tibet. A British firm in Birmingham, England, is reported to have received an order for power-driven machinery to be set up in Lhassa itself. The installation is to include equipment for minting coins to be used as money.

The machinery is to be carried from the railway terminus in India upon the backs of mules and coolies over the snowy Himalyan passes and across the wind-swept highlands of Tibet. Its rattle is to form the accompaniment to music of temple gongs, sheep-bells and conch-shells heard daily by the Buddhist inhabitants of what has hitherto been the least modernized city in the world.

ENTIRE INDIAN PRESS CONDEMNS "BIAS" IN AMRITSAR LIBEL CASE

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, June 9—The verdict of the Sir Michael Odwyer-Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair libel suit in connection with the Amritsar riots, has created a sensation here. The entire Indian press, English and vernacular, has severely condemned the judge's expression of his views in the case.

The newspapers express no surprise at the verdict: they say it was a foregone conclusion. In Indian public opinion Sir Henry A. McCardie, judge in the suit, has unconsciously done a greater disservice than any other British judge in undermining the people's faith in British justice, particularly when politics are involved.

The Anglo-Indian organs generally regard the result of the trial as a complete vindication of the O'Dwyer Administration. They regret, however, that the judge betrayed what they declare was a marked bias in favor of the plaintiff, which robbed the verdict of whatever weight it might otherwise have carried in this country.

DR. BENES HOPEFUL OF ARMS REDUCTION

New League Council President Works for Acceptance of Below-Normal Standard

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, June 8—Dr. Edouard Benès, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, left Prague on Sunday morning for Geneva where he is presiding over the League Council for the first time. On leaving here he spoke to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent and commented on the various questions the Council is to discuss. It will again tackle certain points in the problem of the reduction of armaments. The Council is preparing the details, so that the work can go forward at the Assembly in September. Dr. Benès warns against impatience and apparent slowness in the progress of this problem. "There are three stages of the post-war development of the situation. Under the double influence of pacific feeling and financial pressure, armaments are being reduced to their normal state. The second stage is when we can begin direct negotiations to obtain the universal acceptance of the normal standard. The final stage is when direct negotiations can be concerted, aiming at the universal reduction below the normal standard."

He declared that progress must inevitably be slow but emphatically stated his belief that a solid result would ensue.

Optimism Justified

"I feel quite justified," he added, "in being optimistic. The League can and should effect a permanent achievement in this direction. The European situation is now more favorable to arms reduction. At the present moment the nations are closing the phase of international conflicts. But at the same time they are entering a phase of internal difficulties. The governments of so many countries are being carried on by a minority. We must first liquidate the problems arising out of this fact, then we can effectively perform the task of preparing a peace psychology and fighting the war mentality."

In response to a question whether the plans for a guarantee treaty are not in reality an illusion, Dr. Benès very definitely replied that a mutual guarantee scheme would be an integral part of whatever disarmament plans might be adopted. "Those who have a deep knowledge of the realities of the position," he said, "cannot be deceived by an illusion, and such people agree that a guarantee scheme is perfectly practicable."

The Times Ex-Editor's Views

Wickham Steed, ex-editor of The Times, who was intimately connected with the whole movement of Czechoslovak liberation, and who has been staying for a fortnight in Prague, in the course of a conversation with the Monitor correspondent, affirmed the sincerity of Benès' support of the League ideas and methods. He declared that Czechoslovakia was the mainstay of good order in central Europe, and that if it could perceive and perseveringly follow the biggest conception of President Masaryk and Dr. Benès, it would be the chief hope for the future of the united states of central Europe and a modern substitute for the ancient Austrian Empire. He added that although many asserted that the Little Entente was weakening, on the contrarywise Dr. Benes' hand was behind many of the recent moves to stabilize central Europe. As a result of Dr. Benès influence, the Italo-Jugoslav treaty was better than it would have been, and although the Franco-Czech Treaty was contracted in accordance with France's wishes, the actual terms were more Czechoslovak and pro-League than M. Poincaré had anticipated.

TOKYO RETRENCHMENT GOES ON

TOKYO, May 21 (Special Correspondence) The Government continues its retrenchment policy, pursued since Sept. 1, and the Cabinet has approved an appropriation of 3,500,000 yen, to be used as retirement allowance for the men to be discharged—a custom peculiar to the Far East, and one that proves a heavy handicap to industry, since it is often cheaper to continue a large staff through a depression than to discharge them and be forced to pay a heavy retirement allowance.

Turks Tell Foreigners Not to Use Wireless

London, June 9

FOREIGN warships traversing or stationed in Turkish waters have been forbidden to use their wireless equipment without permission from the Turkish Government, the Daily Mail's Constantinople correspondent says.

SOVIET HOPES FOR TOKYO RECOGNITION

Action of Chinese Toward Russia Lends Encouragement for Similar Move From Japan

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, June 9—In the Russian press, Alexis Ivanovitch Rykoff, head of the Soviet Government, declares that the Chinese recognition of the Soviet Government and the French elections are the most important recent international events affecting Russia. He said he hoped that there would be a more favorable attitude on the part of the new French Government to Russia, and announced that Russian commercial agents have received orders to resume tentative commercial negotiations with certain French firms which were suspended due to the hostile attitude of the Poincaré Government. Mr. Rykoff feels that the Chinese recognition may influence Japan, remarking "We shall soon see whether Japan shows the same independence of foreign influence as China, or whether the pressure of the west-European powers is stronger upon Tokyo than upon Peking.

The Prime Minister declared that Russia and China, besides the long, common frontier, had important mutual commercial interests, adding, "the Russian industries must adapt their goods to the Chinese market, thereby enabling Russia to secure Chinese products such as cattle, wool and raw material."

Mr. Nikolosky, a transport commissariat official who has just arrived in Moscow from Eastern Siberia, declares that the White Russians are quitting the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, anticipating the speedy return of the railroad to Soviet control. Mr. Nikolosky emphasizes the commercial importance of this railroad, declaring that much traffic now diverted to Korean ports would go through Vladivostok, once the railroad were under Soviet control.

DETROIT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

DETROIT, June 9—Construction projects, for which permits were issued during the week, carried cost estimates aggregating $2,141,255, compared $2,191,702 the preceding week and $1,594,876 for the corresponding week last year.

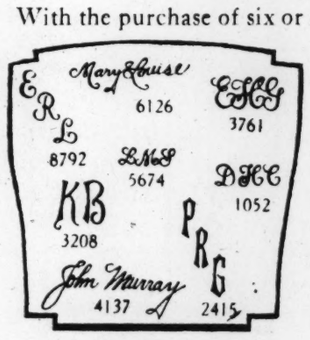
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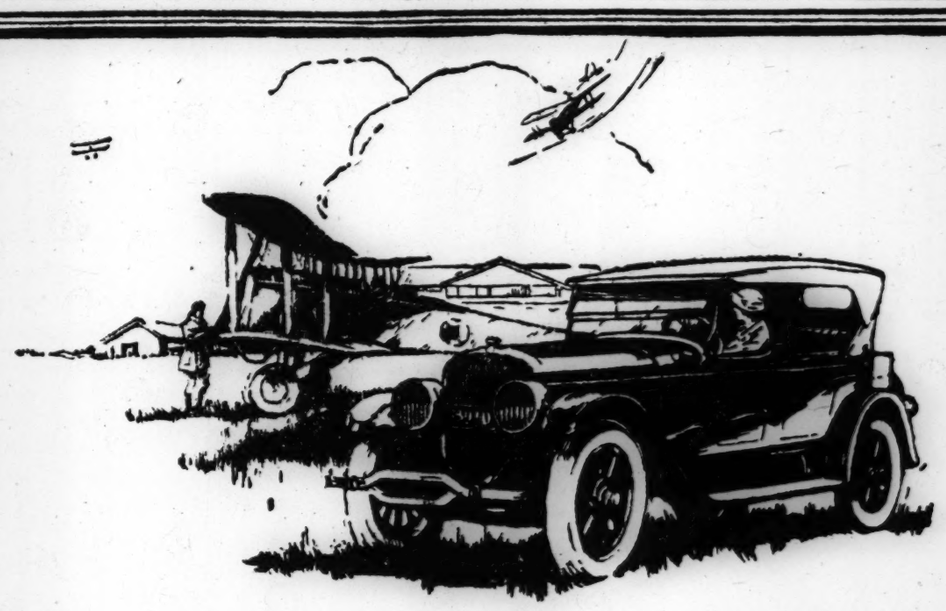
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LINCOLN

Boston Has Its Bit of Bohemia Even If Smaller Than New York

Czechoslovakia's Art Is Represented in Massachusetts' Chief City by Josef Kovar

Boston has its own corner of Bohemia, even as New York has. New York's corner is larger, a group of great block of flats whose faces, somehow, look freshly scrubbed, and the whole vaguely eloquent of the fresh and stimulating neighborhood life of certain parts of Bohemia.

Boston's corner is a small square space in a towering building in a part of the city which is frankly "building," but into that small square space is packed much of the color and spirit for which Czechoslovakia has taken so insistent a hold on the attention of the world. Into it seems to be ingrained more than the atmosphere of obvious fittings of any commercial undertaking; it holds evidences of a national determination to keep on building up an individual art already nobly developed, and an education into which that art has been and continues to be meticulously woven.

"It has been said Czechoslovakia is made up of four provinces; Czechy, which is the old Bohemia, Slovakia, Moravia and Selesia. Of these Slovakia and Moravia are particularly important for a beautiful art that has been practiced for generations by the peasant women. In their moments of leisure, after their arduous farm and home labors are finished, these women make their linens, their snowy head cloths, their exquisite corner pieces, their embroideries and laces. They decorate the walls of their houses with scrollings and designs in lovely colorings so that the humblest cottage is bright and friendly. In all their art work they use the same art units, that is to say it is the patterns of their laces and embroideries which are repeated in the large wall decorations in an infinite series of combinations. Their designs are never drawn. They may be said to be written in free hand, a method which gives the peasant artists the greatest facility in filling given spaces on furniture and walls, together with an ability to work with the most amazing celerity."

Back From Czechoslovakia

Josef Kovar, who owns Boston's scrap of Bohemia, has just come back from Czechoslovakia. He stood in the sun-drenched doorway of his shop the other morning and told, not without pathos, of the means whereby he was able to bring back with him this time a group of corner pieces many generations old, yellowed with the majesty of age, their patterns exquisite and firm as when they were first done. He told of little villages where the collections of such pieces of handiwork were pathetically dwindling away in exchange for the mere necessities of life and how, at last, it had become the unfortunate custom in some instances even to cut squares from the large pieces, to sell them square by square, and then only in the sternest necessity. He paid tribute to the patience and spirit which sees that the continuing development of Bohemian art is not balked by the encroachments of adversity and to the strength of the sentiment, together with the realization that it must take time for any country newly having acquired an autonomy of its own, that even as it grows governmentally so must the country grow artistically as well. For in Czechoslovakia there is no resting on the laurels of a past artistic generation.

Mr. Kovar points with pride to one of the specific arts of his country which is the decoration of its Easter eggs. Of course the Easter customs, reading back to a period far antedating Christianity, have long been known. Perhaps some of the followers of a vogue which we like to think new—the dyeing of "batiks"—would be surprised to know that "batk-ing" Easter eggs is an old custom in Bohemia. That at first the process of dyeing eggs there for the purposes of celebration was quite simple, and later became more elaborate. And that at last the decoration of the eggs became so important a part of community celebration that the designs were applied so that instead of destroying the shells at the time of celebration they were "blown" in order that they, with their designs, might be saved. Mr. Kovar pointed to a brilliant plate, banded in black and lemon and vermillion and indigo, and heaped with the blown eggs, delicately dyed with the most fascinating and intricate designs.

Gay Embroideries

One thinks of Bohemia in immediate relation, after its political significance, with gay embroideries and beautiful laces and bright pottery and china, but framed oils and water colors on the walls of the shop attest to a significant development also of the national art of painting. His embroideries and his laces Mr. Kovar secures by going about from house to house through the villages, offering here and there a few pieces of silver which the peasants are compelled by circumstances to accept in exchange for their lovely, flawless pieces of ruby glass, their woven and embroidered fabrics, their tryptiches and strings of carven ebony and ivory and semi-precious stone. The paintings perhaps are yielded more readily—with less heartache.

In New York, over in the neighborhood fringing First Avenue in the upper east seventies is New York's bit of Bohemia. Somewhere within its confines is a factory where the Czechoslovakians are able, under pleasant and friendly conditions, to pursue the work with which, by tradition or former practice, they are familiar. In the neighborhood, too, is the Jan Hus church with its connected neighborhood house, its simple, clerical fittings somber under brighter decorations lying brightly against the warm plaster walls. Beautiful designs they are—not so bold and dashing as those in the rooms of the neighborhood house—in rich blues and rust reds and mellow, bright golds. There are modest stained glass windows, the windows of a simple and churchly people, permitting veils of violet and rose gold mist to filter down over a simple altar.

"Our people love design and the beautification of our simple building," says the young woman who conducts one through the church which is so much the center of the community life there. The church is quiet, the shrill trebles of small children in the kindergarten of the neighborhood house do not reach into it. The racket of a flat wheeled car on an adjacent avenue. . . . Toning to the dull, rhythmic beat of a soft drum. . . . And a slender spear of golden sun to pick out a bit of silver in the chancel. . . .

There are the cinema and jazz for the youth of Czechoslovakia that is growing up in America. But they are a dreary substitute for a beautiful Bohemian art and a peasant music with which Czechoslovakians in this country keep their youth always in touch. In Boston's scrap of Czechoslovakia is the voiceless triumph of Bohemia, the dignity and significance of an established art placed where it is like a bouquet of sturdy, bright flowers for the wayfarer to see and delight it.

Art of the Czechoslovakians as Expressed in Group of Carved Toys



GRAIN GROWING IN STATE URGED

Farm Report Cites High Rentals in West and Freight Rates

The question is raised by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture in a bulletin just issued whether it might be worth while for Bay State farmers to go back to raising small grains in sections where they grow well. The department points out that when western farm lands were cheap Massachusetts largely gave up producing the small grains even for home use.

In the last 50 years the land devoted to oats for grain in Massachusetts decreased from 21,000 acres in 1880 to 9000 at the present time. But now when half the foodstuffs of the west are produced on rented land at a rate as high as $10 an acre, it is suggested that farmers might find it good economy to produce at least a portion of their own concentrated feeds.

The bulletin says, in part:

When a rent of $10 an acre is paid for land that produces 40 bushels of oats per acre, there is a charge for rental alone of 25 cents a bushel against the oats, to say nothing of the cost of shipping the oats from the west to Massachusetts.

The average yield of oats in Massachusetts is about 35 bushels per acre. By paying attention to selection of seed, treatment to prevent smut, early planting, on well prepared soil and spraying, the yield is easily materially raised above the average. Home-grown grains and other feeds for stock and poultry may help spell the difference between profitsbie and unprofitable animal production.

COLBY STUDENTS EARNING $85,000

Statistics Show 74 Per Cent Work Outside of Hours

WATERVILLE, Me., June 9 (Special)—According to statistics just compiled at Colby College, 74 per cent of the men students are working outside of their classroom hours. It has been estimated that their aggregate earnings for a year amount to $85,000.

According to the figures 22 per cent of the men's division are working their way entirely, 52 per cent earn part of their expenses and there are only 26 per cent who do not work at all. In the women's division 61 per cent are helping to pay their own way. Many of the women help to meet their expenses by working about the girls' dormitories while others do newspaper and clerical work.

Among the many ways of earning money employed by the students the most popular methods with the men are waiting on table, working for the college, and tending furnaces. Other jobs that are popular are newspaper reporting, orchestra playing, restaurant work, odd jobs, working in library, heaving coal, selling ice, teaching, work for the State, night work in bakery, carpentry, officiating athletics, proof reading, clerical work, typewriting, advertising, laboratory assistant, singing, coaching, college agent, playing basketball, chauffeur and tutoring.

PHI KAPPA PSI PLANS CONCLAVE IN BOSTON

The first biennial council of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity to be held in New England will convene in Boston June 25 to 27. More than 500 undergraduate and alumni members of the organization are expected to be present. They will be representative of the 48 chapters and 50 alumni associations of the fraternity.

J. Kenrick Noble, a New York aviator who recently raced carrier pigeons from there to Washington, intends to fly to the convention. Less ambitious members will content themselves with special trains and steamships.

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, will deliver the address of welcome at the first business session on June 25. A meeting of the executive council will be held June 23. A special night at the Pops, a North Shore trip and a banquet are included in the entertainment program.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY OPENS

A new steamship agency has been established in Boston by Charles E. Ware Jr., formerly president of the Nawsco Lines, to be known as the Ware Shipping Company, with headquarters at 111 Summer Street, Boston. The Munson-McCormick Line is inaugurating a service from Boston through the Panama Canal to the ports of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. The Ware Shipping Co. will act as agents. The Munson-McCormick Line will provide regular sailings from Boston on the basis of twice a month and the first sailing to be announced is the SS. Felix W. Taussig from the Army Base Pier on Tuesday, July 1. Boston will be the next to last port of loading and the vessels will sail from New York three days after clearing from Boston, direct for the first Pacific Coast port.

TAX EQUALIZATION CALLED MAINE NEED

Bowdoin Municipal Expert Attacks Policies Now in Force in That State

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 9 (Special)—"Equalization of the tax burden is one of the urgent needs of Maine today, says Prof. O. C. Hormell, director of municipal government research at Bowdoin College.

Industrial prosperity in the State could be materially advanced by such an equalization. A study of taxation in the 20 cities and 20 larger towns in Maine a few years ago revealed the fact that buildings, improvements and tangible personal property were bearing almost three times the amount of the tax burden as was borne by the land. The policy of permitting land to escape its just portion of the tax burden unnecessarily handicaps industry and individual initiative.

He continued:

The 5½ per cent tax upon the gross earnings of the railroads doing business in Maine is a striking example of an unequal distribution of the tax burden which is proving a serious handicap to Maine's industrial prosperity. Wage earners and stock owners in Maine industries and the consuming public alike, are today feeling the effects of the high cost of transportation. The people of Maine pay the railroad taxes because the goods transported upon which the tax must ultimately fall are either produced by Maine labor and shipped from the State or goods shipped into the State and consumed by Maine people. Unlike many other states Maine has little through traffic upon which taxes may be levied.

Whatever may have been the justice of the original increase in 1811, the importance of lower transportation cost to the prosperity and economic life of Maine, demands a careful consideration of the question of making the tax in Maine conform more closely to the lower taxes of neighboring and competing states.

The tax upon intangibles at present at least should have for its purpose equalization of the tax burden, rather than the development of additional sources of revenue. To that end the Massachusetts plan of distributing the tax among the cities and towns in the relief of real property might well be allowed.

A further equalization of the tax burden may be expected from the reconsideration of the whole question of tax exempt property. I believe that an advance step would be taken by requiring that all exempt property be valued, that a separate list be prepared, and that such a list be published. Property is exempt, according to its use and not according to its ownership; therefore, property exempt today may not be exempt tomorrow. From such a list it would be known what burden is carried by any town or city on account of the federal and state property in its midst, and would make available the information with regard to amount of public assistance rendered by tax exemption to the various charitable, religious and benevolent organizations.

SOCIALIST-LABORITE STATE TICKET LED BY PLYMOUTH WEAVER

James Haynes of Plymouth, a weaver, will head the Socialist-Labor ticket in the state election this fall, he having been nominated for Governor at the state convention of the party yesterday at the headquarters of the branch, on Shawmut Avenue. Arthur A. Cunning, a Boston merchant, is the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor; Samuel Leger of Boston, for Secretary of State; Patrick H. Loftus of Abington, for state Treasurer; Isadore Harris of Boston, for Auditor, and Fred E. Olsher for Attorney-General.

Mr. Hayes said that the party's platform would be unconditional surrender of the capitalistic system and abolition of private ownership as a means of production and distribution.

The gubernatorial nominee was last year a candidate for state Secretary on the Socialist-Labor ticket and received 11,894 votes, which was some 6000 more than the head of the ticket polled.

WHITTIER CLUB HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 9 (Special)—Featured by the reading of an unpublished poem written by the Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, the presentation to the organization of an old cradle which had been in the Dole family for years and the contribution of some interesting papers, the annual mid-summer meeting of the Haverhill Whittier Club was held at the Whittier birthplace Saturday afternoon.

John Bradford Davis, the new president, occupied the chair. Mrs. George E. Cary, a graduate of Wellesley College, read a paper written by Miss Catherine Lee Bates, president of the college, which was dedicated to Whittier. Mrs. Howard S. Porter, secretary of the club, read many interesting letters received during the year from people from all parts of the country concerning Whittier, his life, his poems and his manner of living. Miss Marion Coates, principal of Bradford Academy, gave an interesting address on the poet and his writings.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS TAKE STEP TO FINANCE STATE INSTITUTIONS

First Act to Be Payment of Board for More Than 500 Children Who Are Wards of State

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9 (Special)—Under the direction of the executive council of the Rhode Island Bankers Association, banks throughout the State are planning today to be represented in a syndicate agreement by which they will finance the maintainence of 11 state institutions, employes of which have not been paid by the State since March 1 when the effect of the Democratic filibuster in the Senate began to be felt.

The first expenditure to be made will be the payment of board for more than 500 children, wards of the State, living in private families under state supervision and in families of less than moderate circumstances. Then salaries and wages of attaches of institutions under the Public Welfare Commission will be paid in return for assignment of rights to pay to the bankers association or the nominal organization, to be formed to meet legal requirements.

Members of the Democratic minority, which since Jan. 1 with the aid of the Democratic lieutenant-governor, presiding over the senate, Felix A. Toupin, have threatened to contest the action, but the bankers association committee has been assured of the perfect legality of the plan.

Sums Have Been Advanced

While dire want has been averted by private generosity in advancing pay and remuneration for board of State wards this means of continuing the reimbursement of State creditors has been considered inadequate. Several public-spirited citizens have advanced sums on assignments of wages or to heads of institutions on the purely personal responsibility of the heads of the institutions. These methods were regarded by the bankers association as asking citizens to assume too much responsibility and, at the request of the Chambers of Commerce of Providence and Pawtucket the executive council proceeded last week to equip itself with first hand facts in a report of conditions by the Public Welfare Commission before conferring with Gov. William S. Flynn, Democrat, to determine remedial action.

Governor Flynn's answer was, in effect, to place the responsibility on the Republican members of the Senate who permit the continuance of the filibuster by refusing through it to be cajoled into passing Democratic platform measures and, in turn, insisting on the passage of the apprdopriations bill instead of Democratic emergency measures.

Pledging Bank Support

G. Burton Hibbert, Albert R. Plant and William H. Perry, the committee of the bankers' association executive council, offered the council resolutions, which were passed, practically pledging the support of bank-members to the syndicating plan. These resolutions recognize that the public welfare demands immediate payment of obligations both for the comfort and convenience of creditors and for the morale of the institutions. The resolutions state that, after investigation, it appears that "the most necessary measure of relief is the payment of the board of children and the salaries and wages of officers and employees of the state institutions."

The plans were reported to be going forward to a state of perfection with the co-operation of banks assured in such force as to indicate that the first of the relief might be provided before the end of the week. It is understood that the scheme will be underwritten on bare cost basis and the effort will be through voluntarily furnished services of the banks.

Simultaneously with the announcement by the bankers' association executive council of the plan, comes the answer of the State Public Welfare Commission to Governor Flynn's criticism of its statement making public a survey of conditions which precipitated the bankers' action. The Governor had characterized the statement of the commission as "a display of partisanship," and "an act friendly to the enemies of reform legislation." The commission denies any such intent and says, "Partisan consideration and action are and always have been repugnant to the commission."

SHORE RESORTS RENTS DROPPING

New Hampshire and Maine Coast Real Estate Men Report General Reductions

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., June 9 (Special)—A marked tendency toward lower rents for summer cottages and lower-priced housing accommodations at summer hotels is in evidence this summer at Hampton, Seabrook and Rye beaches on the New Hampshire coast and at York and Old Orchard beaches in Maine. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor found, for instance, that at Hampton Beach, the largest of the resorts, cottages which last year rented at $50 a week are this summer offered at $40 and season rents which formerly averaged around $400 are now to be had at $300 or $350.

Real estate men are unanimous in the opinion that rents are coming down and have, in fact, already tumbled about 20 per cent. The general explanation is that the new figures are "all the public will stand for." They say there is no other reason why rents should be lower, because taxes are higher, carrying charges are at least as high and there has been very little new building.

Summer properties for sale have also been marked down materially along the seacoast. Two properties at Rye Beach, for example, which were held last season at $7000 and $10,000, respectively, were offered this week at $5500 and $8800. Expectation among realty observers is that the falling market is in part due to the expectation that this will be a poor season for summer resorts because of the industrial depression and the consequent necessity under which many people who have formerly gone to shore resorts feel at the present time that they must forego that pleasure.

DEERFIELD ACADEMY OBSERVANCES OPEN

DEERFIELD, Mass., June 9 (Special)—The Rev. William A. Atkinson of Rochester, Pa., in his baccalaureate sermon yesterday at Deerfield Academy, voiced a protest against "the cash valuation of an education that rushes a boy to the technical schools without the foundation furnished by the classical schools." He said that "the call to mental and moral achievement is more urgent than ever today, in this materialistic time." Exercises in the new dormitory followed. Today witnessed the opening of the one hundred and twenty-fifth observances.

COMPROMISE BILL FOR SCHOOLS ISSUE

Providence Measure a Composite of Strayer, Schofield, and Sisson Bills

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9 (Special)—State leaders of the two big political parties have agreed on a compromise bill to effect the reorganization of the administration of educational affairs in the city of Providence. The compromise is practically a composite of the Strayer, the Schofield and the Sisson bills.

An agreement to work for the enactment of the composite bill in the Legislature has been signed by Joseph H. Gainer, Mayor of Providence and a Democrat; William C. Pelkey, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; James E. Dunne, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee; Charles P. Sisson, chairman of the Republican city committee (Providence), and John J. McGrane, Democratic senator from Providence. Assurance of support has been given by leaders in both houses on each political side.

The compromise preserves the Strayer bill up to the point of the election of members. It provides for a membership of seven, five men or women to be elected from districts of the city and two at large, one of whom shall be a woman. The definition of districts is that prescribed in the Schofield bill. The precautions against partisanship are drafted from the Sisson bill.

While the Strayer bill was considered generally to have been highly meritorious, it was also believed to innocently hide a hazard, which in years to come might be regretted by some of its stanchest supporters now. This antipathy for it in the city council was born of the opposition to the parochial school movement, which for two years has been shown itself in the Legislature in the movement to preserve to the school code the provision in state law for nearly 50 years of a teaching in English clause.

It was argued that the present political alignments in the city of Providence are not inimical to public school interests, but with rapid growth of sentiment of a denominational character the election of a commission at large might not enhance such interests in the future.

TONE IN LUMBER MARKET BETTER

Although there has not been a notable increase in either demand for or prices of lumber, the market has a somewhat better tone. Dealers and consumers show greater interest in offerings, and manufacturers seem less disposed to sell at present low level, according to the American Lumberman, Chicago.

SUMMER NORMAL COURSES TO OPEN

State Department of Education Announces Great Increase in Enrollment

"Prime qualifications for teaching are to be earnest and to be teachable. The State is searching for people who possess these qualifications, who are in earnest to serve, and who will make it their chief purpose to lead children on toward the highest possible usefulness. To help such teachers grow it offers free instruction in summer schools." These words appear on the prospectus for the summer session for teachers to be held at the Massachusetts State Normal Shool at Fitchburg. Further it says, "To teach, is to help another to learn. The teacher needs to understand how children learn, what they should learn and why, and how to induce them to learn when they are not eager to do so."

The statement is held by the Massachusetts State Department of Education to represent its attitude toward all public education in that State. To further it three normal schools will, as usual, conduct summer schools this year. The enrollment in these already has reached 1200, which is a four-fold increase in the last five years, proving a growing interest in teaching as a profession and in professional improvement. It means also better teaching in the classrooms and a better educated citizenry.

The courses are planned for the improvement of teachers in service. Some are advanced courses for the benefit of normal graduates; others are regular normal courses continued for the benefit of teachers of experience who have not had previous normal training. In order to cover all the needs as efficiently as possible each school will specialize on certain subjects.

At Fitchburg there will be courses in reading, language, and story-telling for primary grades, language and literature for higher grades, library service for teachers, arithmetic, history and civics, geography, drawing, handwork, nature and gardening, school management and administration. There also will be a course in current problems such as the project method, the part-time school, junior high school, platoon system, economics for teachers.

Courses in practical arts are offered for men teachers of manual arts. A new type of work in sheet metal will be emphasized in the metal course. A conference for vocation and continuation school directors will be held for one week. Courses for employed continuation teachers will extend for two weeks and training courses for those preparing for continuation teaching for four weeks. The school is to run from July 7 to Aug 15.

Immigrant and rural education and physical education or educational athletics, will be emphasized at North Adams, which is to be open July 7 to Aug. 8. These will be in addition to the usual subjects taught in grade schools. At Hyannis especial attention will be given to educational athletics. Sessions will be from July 7 to Aug. 8.

JAIL SENTENCES MORE FREQUENT

Records on Drunken Driving Show Stricter Enforcement

Penalties imposed by the courts for drunken driving during the past week and those meted out by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, bear a closer relation than they did during the week preceding, according to the weekly report made public by the registrar today.

The number of convictions for operating under the influence of intoxicating liquor was 66, which is 14 more than the previous week, and the number of licenses and registrations suspended or revoked was 218, which is 60 less than the previous week.

Somewhat stricter enforcement of the law concerning second offenses on the part of the lower court was noted. The law requires a jail sentence. There were seven of these convictions in the lower courts and in five of the cases jail sentences were given, one of which was suspended while the other four were appealed. Three out of the 66 convictions in the lower court were committed to jail.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE WEEK OPENS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 9 (Special)—Commencement week at the International Y. M. C. A. College opened yesterday with a fellowship service attended by seniors, alumni and members of the faculty, in Woods Hall at 9 o'clock. Prof. Walter J. Campbell led the meeting. Sixty-four men will receive diplomas Friday, when Bishop William F. McDowell of Washington, D. C., will deliver the commencement address.

TWO NEW DEGREES FOR MT. HOLYOKE

High Honor Degree, Magna Cum Laude, Won by Twenty-One of the Senior Class

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 9 (Special)—For the first time in its history Mount Holyoke College will confer two new degrees, the degree with high honor and the degree with honor at its eighty-seventh annual commencement exercises to be held tomorrow.

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college, conducting the last chapel service of the academic year in Mary Lyon Chapel this morning, announced the names of 21 students who, having passed with a high average a special honors examination in their major subject, will receive the Bachelor of Arts degree magna cum laude and be known as the Mary Lyon Scholars of 1924.

President Woolley further announced the names of 16 students who, having attained an average of 90 per cent in their major work and passed a general examination in their major subject with a grade of 85 per cent, will be granted the degree cum laude.

Sixteen sophomores who have obtained an average of 85 per cent and over in the work of their first three will receive the title of Sarah Williston Scholars.

Flower Chain Abandoned

Last year the seniors of Mount Holyoke dispensed with their traditional laurel chain on account of the scarcity of laurel. This year, there being an insufficient supply of daisies in the neighborhood of the campus to weave into a rope linking the 190 members of the class, the flower chain was abandoned.

Miss Lida C. Brannon of Helena, Mont., president of the class, and Miss Gertrude Herrick of Canajoharie, N. Y., its vice-president, who led the procession today, carried large bunches of roses to which were attached ribbon streamers of blue and white, held by the white-robed members of the class.

After the pronouncement of the ivy oration, on the west side of Student Alumnæ Hall, by Miss Gertrude Brown of Hanover, N. H., former chairman of the Community Government, the class officers planted a slip of ivy, a cuttnig from the ivy which grows over the old Jamestown Church in Virginia. The ivy was the gift of the Virginia Mount Holyoke Alumnæ Association to the class of 1924.

An alumnæ luncheon was held in the Wilbur Banquet Hall after the ivy ceremony, and alumnæ, students and friends will meet once more this evening at the last pre-commencement event, the performance of "Twelfth Night" by the members of the Dramatic Club.

Honor Degree Students

The graduates who will receive the degree with high honor (magna cum laude), called Mary Lyon Scholars, are as follows:

Eleanor L. Abrams, Albany, N. Y., zoology.
Charlotte Arnold, Waban, Mass., economics and sociology.
Jean P. Black, Tacoma, Wash., history and political science.
Pearl A. Bragdon, New Rochelle, N. Y., psychology.
M. Gertrude Brown, Hanover, N. H., economics and sociology.
Hazel M. Burton, Lawrence, Mass., astronomy.
Cara Cook, Worcester, Mass., economics and sociology.
Anita E. Don, Haverhill, Mass., English.
Emily E. Hannum, Easthampton, Mass., physics.
Isabelle G. Lawrence, South Hadley Falls, French.
Mary R. Locke, Lancaster, N. H., Biblical history and literature.
Marion E. Maclean, Waterbury, Conn., chemistry.
Dorothy Richardson, Gloucester, Mass., zoology.
Harriet H. Rogers, Paris, Ky., history and political science.
Rezia Rowley, Gary, Ind., English.
Kathryn F. Stein, Annville, Pa., zoology.
Doris J. Thomas, Quincy, Mass., physics.
Doris E. Trevett, Orchard Park, N. Y., Biblical history and literature.
Dorothy E. Winn, Thomaston, Conn., French and Italian.

The graduates who will receive the degree with honor (cum laude) are:

Julia C. Abbe, Middleton, Mass., major subject English.
Lois W. Beach, Elmhurst, N. Y., English literature.
Dorothy E. Bell, Jordanville, N. Y., mathematics.
Katharine F. Bliss, Tunkhannock, Pa., history and political science.
Laura M. Gill, Hartland, Vt., history and political science.
Margaret G. Harper, Hartsdale, N. Y., history and political science.
Gertrude W. Herrick, Canajoharie, N. Y., history of art.
Esther L. Hibbard, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., English.
Charlotte P. Kümmel, Trenton, N. J., history of art.
Katharine Merriam, Oakland, Calif., economics and sociology.
Ellen E. Pierce, Greenfield, Mass., Latin.
Vivian Ratcliffe, Winnetka, Ill., economics and sociology.
Carla M. Smith, Washington, D. C., history and political science.
Eleanor R. Stein, Philadelphia, Pa., zoology.
Mabel M. Stoudt, Reading, Pa., Latin.
Elizabeth Williams, Kalamazoo, Mich., zoology.

MASONS WANT $12 A DAY

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 9 (Special)—Masons employed in the construction of a new building for Miss Hall's School have refused to work for $11 a day and demand $12. They have been paid $10 a day and are offered $11, which is said to be in accord with the scale adopted June 1. W. F. Gallihar, superintendent of the job, says other men will be hired.

SPRINGFIELD PASTOR RESIGNS

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 9 (Special)—The Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers' resignation as pastor was read to the First Congregational Church yesterday. He has received a call to the pastorate of the Dwight Place Church in New Haven, Conn., where he was assistant pastor before coming here two years ago.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF UTILITIES IS NEW TO WISCONSIN PLATFORM

Insurgents to Submit La Follette Planks at Convention With View to Publicity Rather Than Adoption

By GEORGE T. ODELL

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, O., June 9—Following the same procedure that has been adopted in the last three Republican conventions, the Wisconsin delegation will offer to the resolutions committee a complete platform which has been indorsed by the state Republican convention. These platforms are known as La Follette's declarations since they represent the views and policies of Robert M. La Follette (R.), senior Senator from that State.

There is not the slightest chance that the resolutions will adopt any of the planks of the Wisconsin platform or, indeed, pay any heed to it whatsoever. The Wisconsin delegates do not expect them to, but since the hearings on resolutions are to be open, they will have the same opportunity as others to present their case and get some publicity out of them.

After the Wisconsin delegates are rebuffed by the resolutions committee, the next and final step in the usual procedure is for the Wisconsin member of that committee to move in the convention to substitute the Wisconsin platform for the one recommended, and in a speech to the convention to extol its virtues and read it into the record.

In the past these attempts to foist the Wisconsin views upon the National convention have been the occasion of considerable turmoil among the delegates. Nevertheless that same procedure will be carried out on Thursday.

The Wisconsin platform this year has moved considerably to the Left from its previous declarations. For the first time Mr. La Follette and the party he leads in Wisconsin have declared outright for public ownership of such utilities as railroads and hydroelectric power plants.

In the preamble it declares that "through control of Government, monopoly has steadily extended its absolute dominion to every basic industry. . . . The tyrannical power which the American people denied to a king they will not longer endure from the monopoly system. In order to destroy the economic and political monopoly, which has come between the people and their Government, we pledge ourselves to the following principles and policies:

1. We pledge a complete housecleaning in the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior and the other executive departments. We demand that the power of the Federal Government be used to crush private monopoly, not to foster it.

2. We pledge recovery of the navy's oil reserves and all other parts of the public doman which have been fraudulently or illegally leased or otherwise wrongfully transferred to the control of private interests; vigorous prosecution of all public officials, private citizens and corporations that participated in these transactions; complete revision of the Wafer Power Act, the General Leasing Act and all other legislation relating to the public domain. We favor public ownership of the Nation's water power and the creation and development of a national super-water-power system, and strict public control and permanent conservation of all the Nation's resources, including coal, iron and other ores, oil and timber lands, in the interest of the people.

3. We favor repeal of the Esch-Cummins railroad law and the fixing of railroad rates upon the basis of actual, prudent investment and cost of service. We declare for public ownership of railroads with definite safeguards against bureaucratic control, as the only final solution of the transportation problem.

4. We favor reduction of federal taxes upon individual incomes and legitimate business, limiting tax exactions strictly to the requirements of the Government, administered with rigid economy, particularly by curtailment of the $800,000,000 now annually expended for the army and navy in preparation for future wars; by the recovery of the hundreds of millions stolen from the Treasury through fraudulent war contracts and the corrupt leasing of the public resources; and by diligent action to collect the accumulated interest upon the $11,000,000,000 owing us by foreign governments.

5. We favor submitting to the people, for their considerate judgment, a constitutional amendment providing that Congress may, by re-enacting a statute, make it effective over a judicial veto.

We favor such amendment to the Constitution as may be necessary to provide for the election of all federal judges, for fixed terms not exceeding 10 years, by direct vote of the people.

6. We favor drastic reduction of the exorbitant duties on manufactures provided in the Fordney-McCumber tariff legislation, the prohibiting of gambling by speculators and profiteers in agricultural products; the reconstruction of the federal reserve and federal farm loan systems, so as to eliminate control by usurers, speculators and international financiers, and to make the credit of the Nation available upon fair terms to all and without discrimination to business men, farmers and home builders. We favor such further legislation as may be needful or helpful in promoting and protecting co-operative enterprises, and demand that the Interstate Commerce Commission proceed forthwith to reduce by an approximation to pre-war levels the present freight rates on agricultural products, including live stock, and upon the materials required upon American farms for agricultural purposes.

7. We favor abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes and declare for complete protection of the right of farmers and industrial workers to organize, bargain collectively and conduct without hinderance co-operative enterprises.

8. We favor adjusted compensation for the veterans of the late war, not as charity, but as a matter of right, and we demand that the money necessary to meet this obligation of the Government be raised by taxes laid upon wealth in proportion to ability to pay, and declare our opposition to the sales tax or any other device to shift this obligation on to the backs of the poor in higher prices and increased cost of living.

9. We favor a deep waterway from the great lakes to the sea. The Government should, in conjunction with Canada, take immediate action to give the northwestern states an outlet to the ocean for cargoes without change in bulk, thus making the primary markets on the Great Lakes equal to those of New York.

10. Over and above constitutions and statutes and greater than all, is the supreme sovereignty of the people, and with them should rest the final decision of all great questions of national policy. We favor such amendments to the federal Constitution as may be necessary to provide for the direct nomination and election of the President, to extend the initiative and referendum to the federal Government, and to insure a popular referendum for or against war, except in cases of actual invasion.

11. We denounce the mercenary system of degraded foreign policy under recent administrations in the interests of financial imperialists, oil-monopolists and international bankers, which has at times degraded our State Department from its high service as a strong and kindly intermediary of defenseless governments to a trading outpost for those interests and concession seekers engaged in the exploitations of weaker nations, as contrary to the will of the American people, destructive of domestic development and provocative of war. We favor an active foreign policy to bring about a revision of the Versailles Treaty in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, and to promote firm treaty agreements with all nations to outlaw wars, abolish conscription, drastically reduce land, air and naval armaments, and guarantee public referendums on peace and war.

12. We favor a platform for the Republican Party embracing these principles and a candidate for President whose public record is a guarantee that he is in full accord therewith.

MR. LODGE SHORN OF PARLEY POWER

Veteran Senator Forced to Take Place in Ranks at Cleveland Convention

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, O., June 9 (Special)—Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, was passed by this morning in organization of the Massachusetts delegation and its important membership on the resolutions committee of the Republican National Convention went to Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Though Mr. Lodge has had honors from the Republican national conventions accorded no other present-day statesman, not a voice was lifted in mention of his name during the brief session of the delegates from his State.

The choice of Mr. Gillett represented disagreement in Massachusetts with Mr. Lodge's bonus vote and his failure to support the President from his own State, it was remarked among delegates after adjournment. Resentment did not run high. The veteran Senator received a round of hand clapping as he entered the delegation's room in the Hotel Hollenden, a salvo repeated shortly as J. W. Weeks, Secretary of War, followed. Appreciation of Mr. Lodge's record marked the demeanor of his associates, but sentiment against giving him high position in this convention ran so deep that delegates felt the Senator had successfully anticipated the result.

"Fall of the Mighty"

Chatting amiably with friends in the room immediately after adjournment, Mr. Lodge was hailed by newspaper men who, quick to note the "fall of the mighty," asked him the high positions in past Republican conventions he had held. Pressing then to the immediate point, his inquirers demanded whether he felt his receiving no post this year was due to his attitude toward the President. Mr. Lodge replied, "No," and added:

"There is no fight between us. He has no stronger supporter than I."

When interrogation was pressed still farther as to whether he felt slighted, Mr. Lodge flushed and declared no one had the right to ask him such a question. He did not intend to furnish material for newspaper gossip, he concluded.

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, was made chairman of the Massachusetts delegation. Mrs. Anna C. Bird, delegate-at-large, offered a resolution that representation on the National Republican Committee be enlarged so as to include women equally with men and that the women be elected the same as the men.

"50-50" for Women

William M. Butler, present national committeeman, spoke in favor of the motion and it was carried without debate. Mr. Butler was re-elected. No contests developed, and the following were elected to the balance of places:

Roger Keith, formerly Mayor of Brockton, secretary of the delegation; Mark M. Duff, New Bedford, its representative on credentials committee; Mrs. Bird, committee on permanent organization; Mrs. Jessie A. Hall of Worcester, committee on rules and order of business; H. L. Bowles, Springfield, honorary vice-president of the convention; William S. Whiting, Holyoke, committee to notify president, and George F. Booth, Worcester, committee to notify vice-president.

The sharply outstanding departure of this year's delegation from Massachusetts is the number of women in it. Four years ago there was not one, a veteran remarked. Today the hotel parlor looked more like a reception than a political meeting. Mrs. Bird was pleased with the prompt acceptance of her "50-50" notion. "We feel it is a step forward for the delegation to go on record like that," she said. "It means that Massachusetts will present this recommendation to the convention."

Governor Cox added: "There are an unusual number of women delegates here. We want them."

Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, chairman of the stateR republican committee, observed their presence was bound to affect political decisions. He said:

The presence of so many women is bound to affect political decisions. We notice their influence on the state committee. If the men were the workers the women are, there would be nothing to it. I think the women must have gained their organizing ability from work in the women's clubs. We have, I am convinced, the best system in Massachusetts where we let the women run their own politics with a separate women's division.

BRAMWELL BOOTH SPEAKS IN VICTORIA

VICTORIA, B. C., May 31 (Special Correspondence)—Redistribution of its population is the greatest problem before the British Empire today, according to Gen. W. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, who arrived here after a tour of Australasia. After an extensive visit in India last year and his recent tour of Australasia, he said he was more than ever impressed with the essential necessity of moving the surplus population of some parts of the Empire to those sections where the only inhabitants now are gophers and rabbits. He added, "There is a large part of the Empire where the barren land may be made productive by a limited expense, through irrigation, and nothing has impressed me more in this visit to Australasia than the extent of territory on that border line which may feed the teeming population of the Old Country."

MR. COOLIDGE'S VIEWS TO COLOR REPUBLICAN PARTY'S PLATFORM

President's Clear Phrasing Expected to Be Incorporated—Various Groups to Press Their Policies on Committee

By GEORGE T. ODELL

CONVENTION HALL, CLEVELAND, O., June 9—Charles Beecher Warren, American Ambassador to Mexico, is a believer in "open covenants openly arrived at."

Hence, if his will prevails with the other members of the platform committee as chairman, he will announce that the doors will be open for anyone who has a suggestion to make and that the meetings will be public. After that the committee will go into executive session to draft the document which is to be the pledge of Calvin Coolidge and other Republican officeholders to the people if they are returned by the elections next November.

That a harmonious decision will be reached by the committee now seems inevitable. Also it is a foregone conclusion that the platform will meet the views of President Coolidge, although it may not conform with the actions of a number of the "Old Guard" Republicans in Congress. But the old guard is out of the saddle so far as this convention and the ensuing campaign are concerned. The delegates, however, understand that, as a platform, President Coolidge, the man, and his record, will have far more influence with the voters than any written declarations which they may adopt.

May Use President's Phrases

Frank W. Stearns arrived here yesterday morning direct from Washington and it is understood that he brought, with him some memoranda written by the President in those clear, crisp phrases for which he has achieved renown, which almost surely will be incorparated into the platform in precisely the language submitted. It is not understood, however, that the President intends to offer a complete platform.

There are some knotty problems to be solved before complete harmony can prevail among the platform makers. Yesterday afternoon there was a long conference at the country home of Carmi Thompson, near here, between Mr. Warren, James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Frank Stearns. Mr. Stearns had previously consulted with William M. Butler, who is soon to be chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The subject of that conference, it is said, was a World Court plank that Mr. Watson brought here as representative of the wishes of the "majority" Republicans in the Senate. As the Senator expressed it, "we are so nearly in agreement in our views on the World Court that we ought not to have any difficulty in getting a satisfactory plank." The Watson plank recites the statements made by President Coolidge on the World Court in his first message to Congress and also in his speech before the Associated Press. It declares for adherence to the World Court with reservations, but some of those who have read it offer the criticism that he has tried to incorporate not only the President's views—which are those formulated by President Harding and Secretary Hughes—but has tried to weave into it somethiug of the Pepper and Lodge plans besides. The best posted opinion here is that the final draft of this plank will be a simple indorsement of the Harding-Hughes plan.

Mr. Warren had only this comment to offer: "I suppose," he said, "they want me to iron out the World Court plank. Probably I was chosen on account of my wide experience in Mexico City and in the Far East. I tried to dodge this task but I was drafted and like a good soldier I have responded and am here."

No Weakening on Prohibition

There is not the slightest chance that there will be any weakening on prohibition in the Republican platform. Most of the delegates seem to think that it is a closed issue which needs no further assertion. However, Ralph Beaver Strasburger who, through the influence of the revivified Old Guard machine in Pennsylvania, succeeded in defeating Gifford Pinchot, Governor, for delegate-at-large, will offer a plank which would virtually abolish prohibition by legalizing the use of light wines and 2.75 per cent beer. The committee may give polite attention to Mr. Strasburger but there is not the slightest chance that his plank will find lodgment in the platform. On the contrary, it is expected that a very strong indorsement of law enforcement will be inserted, although it may not mention specifically the liquor issue.

The report is current here today that Governor Pinchot has written to Mr. Warren as chairman of the platform committee, suggesting the adoption of a plank firmly committing the Republican Party to the utmost vigilance in suppressing illegal traffic in liquor with whatever legislative and administrative action is necessary to that end. Mr. Warren said this morning that he has not received the letter but if it arrives it will be submitted to the committee.

Labor has its issues which will be presented to the platform committee by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The statement of what union Labor wants was made some weeks ago and will be urged at both this and the Democratic conventions. Repeal of the anti-trust law and of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act is asked for. Many of the demands in Labor's declaration, however, have already been settled, such as the soldier bonus, the Child Labor Amendment, and taxation. Labor asks a new amendment to the Federal Constitution to restrict the power of the Supreme Court.

Klan Issue Discussion

Farmers organizations are represented here by numerous representatives; likewise, nearly all the delegates from agrarian states have constituted themselves spokesmen for the tillers. They are demanding a variety of planks for farmer relief, and the platform makers are confronted with a difficult task in framing a declaration that will meet these requirements and at the same time circumnavigate the deficiencies of Congress with respect to farm legislation. Generally speaking the farmers demand lower tariffs on necessaries of life and implements of their trade. Few of them are advocating higher duties on grain, hides, and other farm produce.

Efforts are being made to inject the Ku Klux Klan issue into the platform. W. H. Evans, the Imperial Wizard, has arrived for a consultation with Indiana delegates, and also has been in conference with Mr. Watson. The Klan is only asking that nothing be said about it, but R. B. Creaher, national committeeman from Texas, is asking for a rather mild plank opposing any organization founded on racial or religious prejudices. Dr. Charles Franklin Thwing, president of Western Reserve University, is prepared to argue for a plank pledging the Republican Party to give no aid or comfort to any organization based on prejudice or discrimination against any citizen for reasons of race, color or creed.

The Federal Employee's Union which embraces the postal service as well as other departments, submits the following plank:

The Republican Party stands for a real merit system in the Federal Civil Service; for the adequate compensation of the civilian employees of the Federal Government; for the classification of federal employees on the basis of duties performed with equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex.

"Keep Cool and Keep Coolidge" Is Vermonters' Campaign Song

Smocks "Like Cal Wore" and Canes Cut on the Old Farm to Be Features of Home State Delegates' Parade

CLEVELAND, O., June 9 (AP)—Dressed in brown smocks, such as Calvin Coolidge wore on the farm when a boy going to school, members of the Vermont delegation—some of them neighbors and school friends of the President—have arranged to stage a demonstration in the Republican National Convention Thursday, immediately following his nomination.

The Vermont delegates will parade the convention hall, carrying canes made of wood cut on the Coolidge Farm cow pasture near Plymouth, Vt., and, wearing the brown smocks, with the words, "Coolidge Home Town Club," painted on the back in large letters.

Twelve hundred of the canes were brought to Cleveland today by the Vermont delegates. They were cut by H. T. Brown, of Plymouth, who owns the farm adjoining the Coolidge farm, and who went to school with the President.

"Keep cool and keep Coolidge," sung to a rollicking tune, will be the song of the delegates from the President's home state. They hope to make it the official song of the convention, and plan to introduce it to all of the various state delegations and in all of the hotel lobbies tomorrow.

The refrain of the song is:

To "keep cool and keep Coolidge" is the slogan of today.
"Keep cool and keep Coolidge" for the good old U. S. A.
A lot of politicians cannot do a thing but knock.
But Calvin Coolidge is a man of action and not talk.
So just "keep cool and keep Coolidge" in the White House four years more.
We have a chance to do it in this year of twenty-four.
He's been tried, he's never wanting;
he is giving of his best:
"Keep cool and keep Coolidge" is our country's mighty test.

The Coolidge campaign song has been printed on thousands of fans which will be distributed to the delegates and spectators. The fans can be folded in such a manner as to make them small megaphones.

Ten stalwarts, delegates from Plymouth, the President's home town, have formed a glee club which officially will introduce the song to the convention, before the starting of the parade of smocked delegates.

The Vermont delegates also brought a gavel, made of wood cut from the Coolidge farm, which will be presented to Col. John T. Adams with which to call the convention to order Tuesday morning.

FORD MOTOR SALES HIGH

NEW YORK, June 9—Sales of cars and trucks by the Ford Motor Company in May are reported to have totaled 200,601, the third consecutive month in which the figures have exceeded 200,000. Tractor sales averaged more than 200 daily, while sales of Lincoln cars established a new record of 868, an increase of 105 over April.

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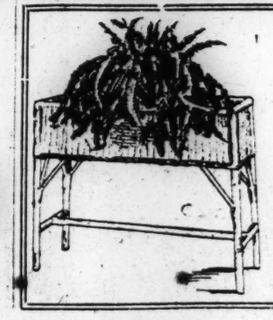
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FINANCE BOARD HEAD TO BE NAMED

Five-Year Term of Michael H. Sullivan Is to Expire in Two Weeks

Two weeks from today the five-year term of Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, will be completed. Who will be his successor is today a matter of speculation. Under the law, the chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, as well as the members of that commission, is appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Ever since the commission was established under the charter amendments in 1909, the chairman of the Finance Commission has been a Democrat although within that time there had been but one Democratic Governor, David I. Walsh, now United States Senator and candidate, this year, for renomination by the Democrats and re-election by the voters.

Curtis Guild Jr., the then Governor of Massachusetts, appointed John A. Sullivan first chairman of the Finance Commission. The inquiry into the administration of John F. Fitzgerald, at that time Mayor of Boston, was the outstanding activity of the Finance Commission under its first chairman, Attorney Sullivan, who it is always admitted is unusually well versed in Boston municipal affairs.

Investigations Made

When Eugene N. Foss was Governor of the State, he appointed John R. Murphy, a Boston attorney who had been fire commissioner several years before, chairman of the commission to take the place of Mr. Sullivan. The inquiry into the wholesale sale of tylose, a patented floor dressing, to the city by a political contracting firm, was one of the features of Chairman Murphy's term. He also investigated the bonding of contractors and city department chairmen by firms which, it was attempted to show, were influenced by James M. Curley, during his first term as Mayor. Henry F. Hurlburt conducted this inquiry, donating his services to the city as a gift in the interest of public welfare.

George A. Flynn, now a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was appointed chairman of the Finance Commission after Mr. Murphy's term had been completed. Gov. Samuel W. McCall made this appointment. Attorney Flynn had long studied Boston municipal affairs and brought to his office a well-equipped knowledge of what there was to do.

The appointment of the present chairman, Michael H. Sullivan, an active Democrat, was made by Calvin Coolidge when he was Governor of the Commonwealth. Chairman Sullivan has devoted much of his time to investigating the financial administration of the city under James M. Curley, in his second term as Mayor.

The salary of the chairman of the Finance Commission is $5000 a year. Chairman Sullivan sought to have the Legislature make the compensation $7500 a year, but Boston political influences were at once exerted and with telling effect for the bill never got far in the political machinery which operates on Beacon Hill.

Naming Chairman

Among the more important acts remaining for Channing H. Cox, present Governor of Massachusetts, to perform before his term closes next January, is that of naming the chairman of the Boston Finance Commission for the next four years.

It is said by men who are conversant with affairs in "School Street," as City Hall is ofttimes called in Boston, that there is much that the Finance Commission can do in the way of investigating and guiding in the direction of more practical economy. The 1909 amendment to the charter which created the Finance Commission intended it to be both an investigating body and a directing and advising organization with constructive activities always to be the line of its conduct.

On Beacon Hill, as well as in School Street, there are many men well versed in municipal politics and administrative affairs who predict a change in chairmen this year. There has been criticism aimed both ways at the commission, some that it has not been active enough and has been influenced by Mayor Curley more than it should have been, while other men have insisted that the commission has not been so effective as it might through unnecessary criticism, and criticism far from constructive.

There undoubtedly is an impression that Governor Cox will not reappoint Chairman Sullivan. These rumors go so far as to say that the place has been offered to John F. Moors, who has been a member of the commission ever since it was established in 1909. Mr. Moors is a Democrat and it is said by some of his friends that he believes that a radical change would do the commission good and that he will not accept an appointment. Some there are who say that things have gone so far that Mr. Moors has even told Governor Cox not to consider him in relation to the Finance Commission chairmanship.

The name of Charles L. Carr, for about 10 or 12 years a member of the board with an interim of five years when his tylose investigation activities raised for him influential political opposition, has been favorably mentioned by those who are interested in the future of the commission as an agency for Boston's good. Mr. Carr is a Republican and he was associated with Channing H. Cox in the Legislature as well as in the old Boston City Council before it was abolished in 1909.

Courtenay Crocker, an attorney of Boston, who is a Republican and was active in the old City Council when Governor Cox was a member and later in the House of Representatives when the Governor was speaker of that organization, is also mentioned as a chairman possibility.

So far Governor Cox has given no intimation as to whom the appointment of chairman of the Boston Finance Commision will be given. It is known that he is giving the subject much thought as he is a citizen of the city and served it as a Councilman and Alderman before those organizations were abolished in 1909. He has ever indicated that the conduct of Boston's municipal affairs is most important to Massachusetts as the city comprehends no small part of the Commonwealth as a whole.

STUDENTS TAKEN ON LITERARY TOUR

Simmons Graduates Addressed by Prof. Lowes

A pilgrimage in search of the inspiring along the paths of literature, led by Prof. John Livingston Lowes, of Harvard University, was enjoyed by a large gathering at Harvard Church, Brookline, this morning when the annual commencement exercises of Simmons College were held. Degrees were conferred on 259 women who have finished the courses in vocational training offered by the college.

Two signposts were erected along the road by Dr. Lowes for the guidance of the graduates. They were: Buy your own books, and search for the unexpected thrill that comes from a seemingly dull book when you are looking for something else. He quoted the passage, "And Saul, the son of Kish, went to find his father's asses, and found a kingdom."

Dr. Lowes, who was the special commencement speaker, emphasized the value of the learning and inspiration that has come down from "the finely creative spirits of the centuries that are past." Many of these books may seem dull, he said, but "the best things of literature—and in life—often lay hidden in their half-forgotten and innocent appearing pages." Dr. Lowes quoted extensively from many authors from Chaucer to Matthew Arnold.

The commencement was opened by a prayer by Professor James Hardy Ropes, D. D., followed by the Commencement Hymn, "O Master, let me Walk with Thee," written by Washington Gladden. After Dr. Lowes's address, the Latin hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," was sung. Then came the conferring of degrees by the president of the college, Dr. Henry Lafavour, and the ceremonies were completed by the singing of the college hymn adn the benediction.

The baccalauretate service was held yesterday afternoon in the same church, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Seeley K. Tompkins of the Central Congregational Church, Boston.

TECH RECEIVES GIFT OF $100,000

Senior Class of Institute Presents Policy to President

A class gift of $100,000 in the form of endowment insurance policies subscribed to by seniors at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and payable at the twenty-fifth reunion in 1949 was presented to Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Institute, by William H. Robinson, class president, at the class day exercises in Walker Memorial Hall this afternoon.

The program opened with an address of welcome by the first marshal, Ernest R. Hosbach. William H. Robinson then delivered the Class Day oration, which was followed by an address to the class by Dr. Alan W. Rowe '01, whotold the seniors how their experience in the various undergraduate activities will be valuable to them in later life.

A feature of the exercises was an entertainment depicting life at the institute. Various events in undergraduate affairs such as the freshman year flag-raising—vigorously opposed by the sopohomores—the field-day contests with rival classes, class elections, and banquets were enacted by a cast of 14 seniors.

The program was under the supervision of Archie D. Carothers of Fort Madison, Ia.; Frank R. Shaw of Boston, and Jack W. Cannon of Plainfield, N. J.

Baccalaureate services were held yesterday in Trinity Church, the class attending in academic garb. Bishop William Lawrence of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts delivered the address. Commencement exercises will be held tomorrow in Walker Memorial Hall.

CAPTAIN G. P. DOISY REACHES JAPAN

Intrepid French Airman Finishes Last Hop From Paris

TOKYO, June 9 (AP)—Completing a hazardous flight across Europe and Asia to the Far East, Capt. Georges Pelletier Doisy, intrepid French aviator, landed at the army flying field at Tokorosawa, 15 miles northwest of here at 11:40 o'clock this morning. He was given an enthusiastic reception by several thousand spectators, which included the entire staff of the French Embassy and Lieutenant-General Yasumitsu, chief of the army aviation service.

Except for an accident at Shanghai which compelled the use of a new plane from there to Tokorosawa, owing to damage to the machine in which he left Paris, Capt. Doisy's long hop was devoid of mishaps. His flight from Paris to Tokyo in 45 days shatters by many weeks a previous flight record made by Italian fliers in 1920.

Captain Doisy is expected to arrive in Tokyo this afternoon. An elaborate program of entertainment, rivaling that recently accorded the American Army round-the-world fliers, has been arranged for him.

RANGOON, British India, June 9—The Portuguese aviators, Lieut. Paes and Lieut. Beiros, who arrived here from Akyab Friday, hopped off today for Bangkok.

RAW SILK MARKET WEAK

NEW YORK, June 9—Double extra raw silk is selling at $5 a pound in New York, a decline of 40 cents a pound this week and $1.30 a pound since May 1. Prices in Yokohama declined 50 yen and the market is generally weak. There is little evidence of strong support at these levels, and raw silk dealers think a further decline is possible before a stable level is reached.

MAINE UNIVERSITY DEGREES AWARDED

Discoverer of Method of Fusing Quartz Among the Recipients of Honors

ORONO, Me., June 9—The tremendous material developments of the last 50 years have not been accompanied by a corresponding development of the intellectual powers with regard to the higher things of life, said Dr. Francis Gano Benedict, of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, in an address at the University of Maine commencement today.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Dr. Benedict, Hugh K. Moore, chief chemist of the Brown Company at Berlin, N. H., and Edward R. Berry of Lynn, Mass., whose discovery of a method of fusing quartz was announced recently.

Other degrees awarded were:

Ralph D. Hetzel, president of New Hampshire University, Doctor of Laws.

Mrs. Hilda Libby Ives of Portland, prominent in Child Welfare Work, Master of Arts.

George B. Dorr, director of Lafayette National Park at Bar Harbor, Master of Science.

Addressing, 600 members of the Alumni Association of the University of Maine, including faculty members and students who received their degrees this morning, Dr. Clarence C. Little, President of the University of Maine on Saturday evening called attention to several serious weaknesses in the present educational system and suggested methods of improvement which he believes can be put into practice at the University. He said:

Too much emphasis is placed on the organization of and delivery of information, rather than on what happens to the information in the mind of the pupil. There is too much standardization and interest in the mechanical phases of teaching. In short, we are too much concerned with doing up and delivering packages of information to the students. Collegiate systems are at present so complicated that a student should be given a degree if he can pass an examination on the college catalouge. It is a "real stunt" to solve that maze of words which forms a large part of the structure of a college system.

We make no provision for the exceptional student. Variations exist, and education should consist in the study of the abilities of individuals and in the training of them to bring out the ability which the study reveals. The state university, in the working out of a plan of reform, is of immense importance in that it has the chance for close co-operation with the public schools.

Harry E. Sutton of Boston was elected president of the alumni association. Other officers were elected as follows: Norman Mayo of Portland, vice-president; Charles Crossland of Orono, treasurer; H. P. Sweetser of Orono, clerk; Phil R. Hussey of Bangor, representative to the athletic board.

BOSTON PLANNING JULY 4TH EVENTS

Children's Pageant and Athletic Meet Among Features

Preparations for annual Fourth of July celebration in Boston are being made by the Independence Day committee of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association, which will co-operate as usual with J. Philip O'Connell, Director of Public Celebrations. The committee is composed of John J. Keenan, chairman; E. B. Mero, secretary; Edward L. Curran, Frank Leveroni, Wilfred F. Kelley, Louis Watson, Charles T. Cahill, Frank Chouteau Brown, Joseph A. F. O'Neil, James H. Phelan, Henry J. D. Small, Charles P. Putnam, Frederic C. Bauer, Harry N. Guterman, John A. Scanga, with John B. Archibald, president of the association, ex-officio a member of the committee.

The features of the holiday will include a morning flag raising by the Mayor on the Common with a battalion of Navy men as participants, followed by reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State House. The annual oration exercises are to take place this year in the Old South Meeting House on Washington Street because of the fact that renovation of Faneuil Hall will not be completed at that time. This will break a precedent of many years, but Boston's variety of historic places makes possible a ready substitution of another suitable place for the event.

A municipal athletic meet will be held in the morning on the Common and swimming events in the afternoon on Charles River basin. A children's pageant in the afternoon and a special night program at the Frog Pond on the Common in the evening will be popular attractions. Fireworks on the Common will close the night program.

There will be district celebrations in charge of local committees whose chairmen will be designated by the director of public celebrations, with athletics for the children, flag raisings and patriotic exercises and the customary distribution of ice cream.

M. G. A. ANNOUNCES GOLF TOURNAMENTS

The Massachusetts Golf Association has just announced two golf tourneys for the month of July. The first one, which is known as the junior championship, open to boys residing in Massachusetts who have not yet reached their nineteenth birthday, will be held at the Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverley, June 9 to 11, inclusive, starting at 8:30 a. m., and will consist of 18 holes medal play qualifying round July 9, first 32 to qualify, and 18 holes match play July 10, 11 and 12. The course is open to contestants for practice July 8. Entries close with R. M. Gardiner, secretary of the state association, on June 28.

The other tournament is for the state amateur championship and Windeler shield, and is open to members of all clubs belonging to the M. G. A. not handicapped above eight. The event will take place at The Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, July 16, 17, 18 and 19, starting at 8 a. m., and will consist of 36 holes medal play qualifying round on July 16, the first 32 to qualify, and continuing at 18 holes match play July 17 and 19, and 36 holes match play July 19. In case of a tie for thirty-second place, it will be played off on July 17.

The Windeler shield will be competed for on July 16, and will be won by the club, five members from which make the lowest aggregate score, the five players being required to continue through match play. The course is to be opened for practice July 14 and 15. Entries close with Secretary Gardiner, 608 Sears Building, Boston, Mass., July 5.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE ANNOUNCED

William A. O'Hearn Seeks Democratic Nomination for Lieutenant-Governor

William A. O'Hearn of North Adams announced himself today as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. He is at present a State Senator from the extreme northwestern district in Massachusetts. There is not thought to be any likelihood of his having any opposition for the nomination he seeks. James A. Bean of Cambridge, deputy auditor of Massachusetts, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. Senator O'Hearn served in the State House of Representatives in 1911 and 1912. In making his announcement, Mr. O'Hearn says:

I will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor at the primaries in September.

Under our system of direct primaries the choice of candidates rests exclusively with the voters within their respective parties. I realize that a large majority of the votes cast in a Democratic primary are within a radius of 50 miles of Boston. Because of residence in the far-western part of the State, I did not decide to enter this contest until I had assurances that my candidacy would be looked upon with favor in the eastern part of the State.

I believe that a public office is a public trust and not private property; that the citizen is the source of all governmental authority; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that all citizens, in so far as is consistent with good order, be left free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement.

If my record on Beacon Hill, both as a member of the House of Representatives and as the Democratic leader in the state Senate, for old-fashioned Americanism, and for equal rights for all and special privileges for none is indorsed by the Democratic voters, I will go before all the people of the Commonwealth at the November election, confident of success.

The statement announcing Mr. Bean's candidacy says:

He served three years as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee and three years on the Senate Ways and Means Committee, having been first appointed to the latter by President Calvin Coolidge. For six years Mr. Bean wrestled with the financial problems of the State, and has for years been recognized as an authority on financial questions.

He was chairman of the special committee in 1917 which reported the budget act, his associates on the subcommittee on budget being Joseph E. Warner, ex-Speaker, and B. Loring Young, the present Speaker of the House. During the past five years he has been Deputy State Auditor, a considerable part of his work having been in connection with the preparation of the annual budget for submission to the state supervisor, the Government and Legislature.

Mr. Bean is a part owner of the Cambridge Chronicle, and is a director and member of the executive committee of the Inman Trust Company of Cambridge.

ACADEMY AWARDS NUMBER OF PRIZES

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9 (Special)—Worcester Academy sent out a graduating class of 81 members at the annual commencement exercises in the chapel at the academy grounds this forenoon.

The prize winners were: Bucknell Scholarship, awarded to Charles Henry Stallman of York, Pa.; New England Federation of Harvard Clubs' book prize to A. M. Arnold; Edward Bemis Scholarship to Robert B. Whittridge; Ellis Lewis Scholarship to John Regan Meany of Waltham; Henry Wood Fowler Scholarship to A. M. Arnold. The class of 1890 athletic prize, a silver cup, was given to Ralph Tuttle Harnden of Framingham, the star athlete of the academy.

The Yale Cup was presented to Arthur Lynwood Merritt of Accord. J. G. Mitchell received the Agora Cup. The new Harvard-Worcester Academy Cup was awarded to W. F. Patience. The Harvard-Worcester Academy Scholarship Cup was presented to the Legomathenian Debating Society. The cup presented by the Sigma Zeta Kappa Club went to R. W. Tuoner of Framingham, and the cup donated by the Amherst Worcester Academy Club was awarded to Elmer T. Gregory.

POST OFFICE CLERKS CRITICIZE PRESIDENT

BROCKTON, Mass., June 9—Post office clerks of Massachusetts, holding their annual convention here yesterday, passed resolutions resenting the reference of President Coolidge, in vetoing the postal workers' bill, to "an indiscriminate raid on the Treasury." Information received from Washington asserted that the bill would be passed over the President's veto when Congress reassembles. Boston was selected as the next convention place.

These officers were elected: President, Thomas J. Conaty of Taunton; vice-presidents, T. J. Dervin of Lynn and J. J. Murphy of Brockton; secretary-treasurer, Thomas F. Dolan of Boston.

UTILITY STOCKS MORE POPULAR

The recent outburst of interest in public utility securities, which have scored brisk advances in both stock exchange and outside trading, has been ascribed partly to their growth in favor by financial institutions. Many banks, which several years ago hesitated to add them to their holdings, are now buying them in large quantity.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC

Standard Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended April 30, 1924, reports net $19,772,302 after taxes but before charges and depreciation, compared with $17,004,540 in the previous year.

FOREIGN SERVICE EDUCATION URGED

Dr. Swiggett Advocates Special College Courses and Supervised Student Travel

National prestige, international harmony and commercial prosperity, all would be promoted by college training for foreign service in government and commercial activities, and also by the commercial engineer, believes Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, specialist in commercial education for the United States Bureau of Education, who is leader of the movement to develop a program of educational preparation for this service.

Before leaving Boston for Washington last Saturday after attending the convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, Dr. Swiggett told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in addition to special courses in foreign service training, 12 out of 75 of the larger colleges and universities of the United States had decided on a program of organized supervised student travel on which they would allow credit toward a degree. About half of the remaining number, he added, expressed sympathy with the plan and would organize such a program in the early future.

To make concretely effective the already extensive travel among college youth, is the object of a subcommittee appointed at the National Conference on Foreign Service Training, which was held in Washington last December. Dr. Swiggett pointed out that while American college youth had a habit of travel, it was for the most part haphazard, without definite objective and largely recreational.

By organized effort among the colleges, Dr. Swiggett hopes that students interested in a given line of work, say banking transactions, transportation or manufacturing, may be gathered from many colleges into one group for purposes of travel. Their tour thus could be planned with direct reference to their special interest. Dr. Swiggett hopes also to secure privileges of study in foreign colleges and universities.

So far travel has been confined largely to western and central Europe. Dr. Swiggett would like to see it extended to the Far East and to South America. He sees every reason why some students should spend a little time at Robert College, Constantinople, or the Missionary College at Canton, China.

In this way students will come to know foreign countries and peoples. His own interest in international matters, Dr. Swiggett credits to his student days in German universities. Similar contacts should give Americans a sympathetic interest, he believes in the peoples and problems of other nations.

Short courses in foreign trade of one or two semesters are recommended for the 600 colleges in which a longer course seems impractical. A course of such character, giving emphasis to technique such as foreign banking and trading customs, Dr. Swiggett is convinced, would be of great value to the business man and a program for such study is near completion by another subcommittee of the National Conference on Foreign Service Training.

Closely related to such work is that of the commercial engineer, not only for foreign countries, but for the United States itself. Through a national committee, of which Dr. Swiggett is chairman, it is hoped to increase interest among young men and women to enter the business world as developers of great industrial and commercial projects.

People do not realize yet that many problems are not individual, but community matters, and should be so dealt with, Dr. Swiggett said. An efficient engineer, allowed the liberty to work out a program for a town, would do much for it commercially, Dr. Swiggett added. The expert would see that transportation is placed properly and is adequate, that it has playgrounds for children and adults, would protect its water control, conserve its markets, would develop industries that would be an advantage to the town, and would assist others which may have become a liability to move to some better location.

The strategic location of productive and distributive business has not been properly studied yet, he said. In consequence, many cities are carrying on a business which is not to the advantage of either and well might be exchanged for some other. Some of the newer countries, such as Czechoslovakia, have adopted this idea and Dr. Swiggett believes this to be one of the reasons for their present prosperity. By means of it a community or a business is kept at a uniform high level of prosperity.

PUBLICITY EXPERTS GUESTS OF SAMARIA

Advertising and publicity men and women of New England who have been active in the movement to send a large New England delegation to the convention of Advertising Clubs of the World, which is to beld in London next month, were guests of the Cunard Steamship Company at luncheon on board the steamer Samaria at its East Boston dock this noon.

Among the guests were Chester I. Campbell, chairman of the New England district of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and Mrs. Campbell, and Cyrus S. Kauffman, chairman of the New England committee, and Mrs. Kauffman. Charles Stewart, manager of the Cunard Company's Boston office, and Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager, acted as hosts.

STUDENTS EXPRESS FAITH IN DR. ATWOOD

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9 (Special)—The student body of Clarke University, at a meeting this noon, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing full confidence in the administration of the university and its president, Dr. Wallace W. Atwood. The adoption of this resolution was the result of a petition from "prominent alumni" made public Saturday, requesting removal of Dr. Atwood, who said he was not surprised at its publication, having been aware of its agitation.

SHOE INDUSTRY IS AGAIN UPSET

Curtailment Issue Cause of Haverhill Disagreement

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 9 (Special)—The joint shoe council of the Shoe Workers Protective Union has denied the right of manufacturers to reduce the capacity of their factories in the curtailment of production and the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association and the union are at loggerheads over the proposition.

According to the attitude of the union if a manufacturer has been employing 400 hands he cannot reduce this number and make a smaller-sized crew in the curtailing of production, but must divide the work that he has for his employees under the curtailment among the 400 hands.

The Manufacturers' Association petitioned the Shoe Board of Arbitration for a ruling on the question of the size of crews and capacity of factories, but the union took the attitude that the peace agreement was sufficiently clear in the matter and it was not a question to be arbitrated.

There are several concerns that desire to have the question settled. It was reported today among the manufacturers that the attitude of the union would drive more concerns away from the city, some manufacturers stating that they would follow that course if the size of their crews could not be reduced in this city.

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS CHAMPIONS TO MEET

More than 100 boys and girls in Massachusetts are looking forward to attending Camp Gilbert at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in July. The camp is an annual event, this being the 10th consecutive year. Here come the State champion club winners and the county champion club winners, boys and girls who have carried on and through their different projects in such a manner as to be declared winners in the various counties of the State.

The camp is named in honor of Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture in Massachusetts. It is financed from the appropriations made to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, through the Division of Reclamation, Soil Survey and Fairs. Two thousand dollars from the "prize and exhibit" fund is used as a State prize for meritorious accomplishment. And the one week of camp at Amherst is given as the prize to the champion club boys and girls from the different counties.

The management of the camp is in the hands of Prof. George L. Farley, State Club Leader, with William F. Howe, assistant in charge of boys, and Miss Dorothy Murdock, assistant in charge of the girls. The girls are quartered in one of the dormitories and the boys in the gymnasium. All meals are served in the dining hall at the college. Every day of the seven is full of activity from "first call" at 6:30 A. M. until "lights out" at 9:30, the day being divided about equally between study and play.

STATE COLLEGE HAS GRADUATION

Announcement Is Made That Dean Lewis Will Continue as Acting President

AMHERST, Mass., June 9 (Special)—Ninety-six men and women received diplomas from the Massachusetts Agricultural College this afternoon, and with a large delegation of alumni, parents, and friends of the college heard Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield's review of the possibilities of expansion which the Legislature will decide upon and of internal improvement which the faculty and students must work out.

It was announced by the trustees that Edward Morgan Lewis, dean of the college would continue to act as president until the future of the institution has been better determined, the alumni association having taken steps for the appointment of a committee on administration from the alumni to draft and introduce in the next legislature a bill designed to give the trustees "authority to exercise full and absolute administrative responsibility of the college."

The Grinnell prizes, given by William Claflin of Boston in honor of George B. Grinnell of New York, for senior students whose records on the registrar's books show an average standing of 80 or above for the technical work taken in the division of agriculture and horticulture during the junior and senior years, after special examination in these two fields, were awarded as follows: First prize, $25 to Kenneth Wallace Sims of South Boston; second prize, $15 to Alfred Fullick Gay of Groton; third prize, $10 to Luther Leonard Hayden Jr. of Brookville.

The Hills prizes, given by Henry F. Hills of Amherst, open to members of the senior, junior and sophomore classes for the best herbarium, were awarded in this order: first prize $20 to John T. Perry '24 of Waltham, second prize $15 to Mary T. Boyd '26 of Jacksonville, Fla.

The Burnham declamation prizes open to freshmen and sophomores were awarded as follows: First prize $15 to Herman Eames Pickens '27 of Stoneham, second prize $10 to Robert C. Ames, '27, of Tilton, N. H.

The seniors elected to Phi Kappa Phi, the honorary society open to those whose course average has been 85 per cent or over, were: Mary J. Foley of Worcester, Luther L. Hayden of Brookville, Locke L. James of West Bridgewater, Kenneth S. Loring of Melrose Highlands, John T. Perry of Waltham and Arthur V. Pierce of Newton, Ruth Wood of North Andover, W. T. Pratt of Rockland, N. H.; H. H. Shepard of South Royalston.

The Allen Leon Pond Memorial Medal for excellence in football was won by Sterling Myrick '24 of Longmeadow. The Southern Alumni baseball cup, awarded for having contributed most of the success and reputation of the baseball team, went to Arthur Chester Nicoll '24.



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The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper

REPUBLICAN WOMEN PRESENT DEMANDS

Full Strength on National Committee Asked—Back World Court and Dry Laws

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, O., June 9—Women are here in force and determined to have full representation on the Republican National Committee—such representation as that to which their voting strength entitles them.

"I think we shall get it," said Mrs. Charles Sabin of New York, who, as an associate member, has been in council with members for several days. "Although there have been some objections, I think the majority of the committee recognizes that in all fairness we should have representation on the same basis as that of the men."

The objection made by such opponents as Coleman Dupont that the women might as well think of running for Vice-President, or even President is not impressive. It is ridiculous at this moment, although there are women who say "Why shouldn't there be women candidates for the higher offices some time? At present women are asking only for what they believe that they are justly entitled to and they expect to have their claims recognized."

World Court Discussion

This is the foremost demand of the women delegates now assembling. Next to it in importance are the demands which they will make for the insertion of certain planks in the party platform. The demands for a definite declaration in favor of American participation in the World Court such as was proposed during the Harding régime will be insisted upon. In numerical support it leads all the other policies indorsed by women's organizations. The League of Women Voters has incorporated it in its platform and other bodies with large membership are behind it.

George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, is here but the women look coldly upon his proposal as reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, while, as for Senator Lodge's plan, it is scarcely referred to. That the Democrats will certainly incorporate a strong plank on the subject is regarded as making it especially important that the Republicans should declare themselves in no uncertain terms.

Perhaps next to the feeling in behalf of the World Court is that for a law enforcement plank. The women of the country are aroused on this subject and will ask that the strongest possible plank be inserted committing the party to strict enforcement of all laws. Representatives of bodies directly interested in temperance and prohibition are already here, not for the purpose of asking for a dry plank, because they are going on the assumption that prohibition is the law of the land and therefore needs no recommendation. What they will ask is that all laws be enforced. In this they are backed up by the leading women's organizations of the country, especially those working for good citizenship.

Education Department Plank

A plank in favor of the establishment of a separate department of education with a cabinet member at the head will be advocated. Representatives of the National Education Association are here for the purpose. Their propaganda will receive the support of a number of organizations. While efforts to include other subjects under the general term of welfare or something of that sort will be pressed, there is less open talk of forcing medical matters than previously. The educators of the country and those who sympathize with them will urge a straight educational department, and if that is not obtainable they are not prepared to compromise by sharing with some other interest which would probably give education no greater prestige than it has at present.

The plank submitted by a committee of Republicans with headquarters in Boston asserted:

We hold that education is a fundamental requirement of national activity which is worthy of a separate deparment in the Federal Government. Having in mind that education is peculiarly a local problem and that it should always be pursued with the largest freedom of choice by students and parents, nevertheless we believe that the Federal Government might well give the benefit of its counsel and encouragement more freely in that direction.

The National Woman's Party is here in full force to urge a plank favoring its "Equal Rights" amendment which is vigorously opposed by Labor and by many organizations of women. Miss Alice Paul is directing the campaign, and Miss Maude Younger, chairman of the legislative committee, arrived from California today. A stand has been established in the lobby of the Cleveland Hotel, and here literature is distributed and support solicited.

The platform committee of the League of Women Voters believes that such blanket legislation will cause inequalities instead of the desired equality and therefore will appear in opposition before the resolutions committee. Miss Julia Lathrop is here working against the amendment. The league favors action by the states in support of the recently passed Child Labor Amendment, adequate appropriations for the women's bureau and children's bureau in the Department of Labor and for vocational training in home economics.

The League of Women Voters will also urge upon the makers of the Republican platform participation in international conferences and co-operation in international policies for the elimination of war and for humanitarian purposes.

Prison reform and the stabilization of labor in prisons is worthy of action by the Republican convention, it is urged. Mrs. George Orvis, committeewoman from Vermont, is one of those working strongly for such action.

Of the ideas offered for consideration by the committee there is no end. If all were accepted the platform would cover the country. The resolutions committee, with Charles B. Warren at the head, will be appointed early on Tuesday and is expected to go into session immediately, giving an opportunity to the various parties interested to present their causes. Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts is expected to be the member from that State. Ogden Mills from New York and William S. Vare from Pennsylvania. As the appointees become known they are besieged by the women who desire to enlist support for their respective planks.

Mrs. A. T. Hert of Kentucky has been selected as vice-chairman of the National Republican Committee to succeed Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. Mrs. Hert proposed that a woman be made chairman of the committee on permanent organization and Mrs. J. Willis Martin, delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania, was named for that post.

Reception Committee Active

The women's committee, of which Mrs. Nettie Clapp is chairman, has been energetic in promoting the pleasure and comfort of the delegates and other women visitors to the convention. On Saturday evening a dinner was given to all who had arrived at that time and although the selection of Mrs. Hert has not been formally made, and cannot until the convention opens, she was toasted and thanks were given to Mrs. Upton, retiring vice-chairman.

Hostesses are on duty in all the hotels for information and service and several teas and informal receptions were held today enabling the women to get acquainted and to exchange views. Miss Betsy Edwards of Indiana, in charge of the Coolidge headquarters for women, held a reception this evening at the Hotel Cleveland.

Credential cards have been issued giving visitors the privileges of the four leading women's clubs of the city.

Among the many Republican women delegates who are making themselves heard in party councils with Mrs. Sabin are Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Massachusetts; Mrs. Frank B. Hall, also of Massachusetts; Mrs. H. H. Foster of Arkansas; Princess David Kawananakoa, Honolulu; Mrs. Draper Smith, Nebraska; Mrs. William T. Hallowell, Madison, Ia.; Mrs. Everett Colby, New Jersey; Miss Anna B. Hooper, Chicago, said to be the youngest delegate to the convention, and Mrs. Sylvester Wells, Kansas City, Mo.

These Women Are Sharing in Party Council Deliberations



The Above Delegates Will Plead for Prohibition, World Court, Child Labor Ban, World Peace and Other National and International Issues.

MICHIGAN WETS' RUSE IS EXPOSED

Anti-Saloon Head Tells Voters to Reject Proposed Amendment

DETROIT, Mich., June 6 (Special Correspondence) — The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has started a house-to-house canvass for signatures to its position for a state constitutional amendment they hope to put before the voters next November calling for "conformity between the state and federal constitutions" in regard to prohibition laws.

F. P. Leckliter, Detroit district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said:

While the Michigan branch is working for the amendment to permit sale of whatever beverages the Federal Constitution will allow, the national organization is leaving nothing undone to get the federal statute's alcoholic content clause altered so as to bring back real beer. We believe many persons who might have aided the Michigan constitutional modification will balk at being instrumental in any such transparent effort to bring back the conditions of the old days.

It should be apparent to everyone, and will, before our campaign is finished, that the Michigan amendment is being sought for a very definite purpose. The wets are determined to bring back drunkenness, and the present state and national efforts in that direction must be uncompromisingly squelched.

We in Michigan have a doubly important responsibility as this fall election approaches. Wets all over the country are watching their Michigan colleagues' attempt to modify the State Constitution. If Michigan voters put a decisive stop to anti-prohibition agitation in the State next fall, they will do incalculable good, for they will help convince the enemies of law and order in other states that the anti-prohibition cause is a lost cause.

LABOR REPUDIATES LONDON CAR STRIKE

Rail Union Executive in Statement Calls Underground Walkout "Colossal Blunder"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—"A colossal blunder" is how the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen in an official press communication now issued describes the walkout of the railway shopmen, which is still holding up London's underground traffic system.

A conference of the strikers' delegates from all centers met this morning at the Labor College here but it is still uncertain to what extent they will be influenced by this repudiation of their action by the principal labor union concerned. Their movement represents a revolt against the entire system of collective bargaining between the employers and Labor as hitherto operative here through the agency of the great trade union. It means that an individual section of Labor, finding a favorable opportunity for pressing particular wage grievances by holding up holiday traffic, availed itself of it, regardless of commitments entered into on its behalf by the responsible trades organizations to which its members belong.

The attack is thus not only against the employers but also upon the trades union, as well as upon the public, which is used as a lever to bring pressure upon the other two. The seriousness of the matter is recognized not only in capitalistic but also in trade union circles here, witness the resolution to be discussed at the general Co-operative Congress—representing a vast network of productive and distributive trading societies generally sympathetic to Labor—which met at Nottingham this morning.

This resolution had been put forward by a wholesale branch. It calls for the setting up of representative tribunals whose awards in wage disputes shall be legally binding upon both—walkouts to be penalized if commenced before the disputes have been considered fully by these bodies.

Until the present London underground railway strike took place such a resolution would have attracted little attention outside of co-operative circles. Now it commands wider notice as intimating a possible, if perhaps not presently practicable, way out of the situation, which is increasingly recognized here as intolerable.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA

DETROIT, June 9—Ford Motor Company of Canada in May shipped 8177 cars and trucks and 336 tractors. This includes foreign and domestic shipments and compares with 10,021 cars and trucks and 419 tractors in May last year. Shipments for five months this year total 41,293 cars and trucks, compared with 39,049 in 1923, an increase of 2244.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has closed a contract with Brooklyn Edison Company for regulators and switching equipment totalling approximately $325,000.

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SIXTH OF POTENTIAL POWER FROM WATER IN WASHINGTON

University Engineer Advocates Permanent State Development Board in Survey of Available Sources

SEATTLE, Wash., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Another important contribution to the study of the resources of the State of Washington and the means of future development has just been made by natural scientists of the state university, who heretofore have given to the public the benefit of their researches as to clays and ceramics, forestry and lumbering, hydraulics, coal mining and the fisheries.

The latest contribution is a reconnaissance survey of the hydroelectric power of the State, by Dr. Carl E. Magnusson, dean of the university school of electrical engineering. Coupled with the fruits of his survey, Dr. Magnusson recommends the establishment of a permanent state water-power commission to formulate plans for "the economic development of all the available power resources of the State," as a unified and interwoven superpower system.

Dr. Magnusson places Washington's available maximum hydroelectric development at 8,647,000 horsepower, or 16.04 per cent of the total maximum for the entire United States. This estimate, he says, is conservative and may be increased by 50 per cent in actual practice. Present power development in Washington amounts to but 5.02 per cent of the available maximum.

The Magnusson survey enumerates 88 "more desirable power sites, capable of developing from 10,000 to 750,000 horsepower each. Development should keep pace only with requirements, but the report directs attention to the advisability of early interconnection of separated power plants to effect economy of operation.

If auxiliary steam power is necessary in the earlier stages of hydroelectric development, Dean Magnusson believes it might better be furnished by one great steam plant located at or near a coal mine, instead of by scattered local plants.

Dr. Magnusson makes no specific recommendation for or against public ownership, either of the suggested



By E. P. WARNER

Progress in Propellers

A STUDY of the history of aeronautics reveals many proposals that strange and more or less ingenious devices be used for propelling aircraft. Long before the screw propeller was invented and applied to ships there had been dreams of guiding balloons and flying machines of various sorts by oars or feathering paddlewheels, and one or two early airships actually were rowed by the crew. Since the incoming of the propeller, however, there have been few serious suggestions to use any other device as a substitute. The claims of jet propulsion, or driving by the recoil of a jet of gas or air projected astern at high velocity are still occasionally advocated, but that method has never shown itself, either by theory or practical demonstration, a serious rival of the more familiar driving arrangement.

Although the screw propeller remains supreme in the field, the designing of aircraft propelling devices has been an art by no means static. There have been frequent modifications and improvements in the theory of design, all made with the object either of giving an improved efficiency of the propeller or of insuring an increasingly close resemblance between the original calculations for the design and the test on the finished article. Construction has also been the subject of constant investigation, and a multitude of blade-forms, materials, and constructional methods have been tried out.

The propeller problems of the naval architect and of the aeronautical engineer are quite different. The marine propeller is usually chosen from among a number of types which have been tested on a reduced scale in a model basin or towing tank, such as that at the Washington Navy Yard. Relatively little pure theory is used in the design, one reason for this being that the interaction between the propellers and the hull of the ship is of great importance and that the actual conditions of working of a propeller installed on a ship therefore would not be correctly represented by any theory which dealt with the same propeller isolated from all surrounding objects and moving steadily through undisturbed water. Such interference, which the naval architect knows as the "wake effect," is of less relative importance in aircraft, although it has to be reckoned with to some extent even there.

Each Blade Considered Separately

The aeronautical engineer sometimes makes use of the results of tests of a model propeller in a wind tunnel, but it is more usual for him to base his design on a theory which, reduced to its simplest form, is built up on the assumption that a propeller blade can be considered as made up of a large number of small sections, each one being in the form of a strip running from the leading to the trailing edge of the blade, and that each section acts by itself like a little wing, more or less independently of the other parts of the propeller. The motion of each section through the air can then be analyzed, the forces found separately for each one, and the total driving force of the propeller and the power required to turn it can be calculated by adding up all the forces on the separate blade elements. This method, devised about 20 years ago by a Polish expert by the name of Drzewiecki, has proven of tremendous value.

To trace all the progress that has been made in design theory in the last seven or eight years, or even to give a brief outline of its general nature, would require a deeper excursion into the mathematics of the air flow around a propeller than it is practicable to make here. Constructional practice and the improvements that have been made in it, since the effects of any change are self-evident in the superficial appearance of the propeller, is both easier to describe and of more general interest.

The commonest practice in the construction of aircraft propellers has always been to make them of wood, usually of mahogany or walnut. Since it is impossible to get a single piece of timber of the requisite quality and of the necessary dimensions to cut the propeller out as a whole and since, even if it were possible to secure such a block, the amount of labor in cutting would be greatly increased and the waste of material would be tremendous, a number of planks about an inch thick are used, each plank being initially sawed approximately to the form that it will have in the finished propeller and the whole set then being glued together. There is then but little material to remove to bring the blades to their finished form, and the work of cutting is also simplified by the initial shaping of each plank to an accurately determined contour, as the outlines of the planks themselves serve as approximate guides to the amount of material to be removed. After the planks are assembled, but before any cutting is done, a section through any point of the propeller blade shows a zigzag outline like a flight of stairs on the face of the blade and another on the back. The workman knows that when all the projecting corners have been removed and all the sections brought to smooth curves the proper form has been very nearly approximated.

Other Attempts

Various attempts have been made to use other sorts of wood than those most popular in the past, either making the propeller out of a single kind of wood or out of an assembly of planks of two or three different species. The most striking development of the sort has been the recent use of balsa wood, that very remarkable material which is considerably lighter than cork, in the construction of large slow-running propellers such as are used on airships. The weight of the propeller can thus be enormously reduced. Since the balsa is too soft to be left exposed on the surface, the strength is sometimes increased and the liability to surface damage reduced by covering the whole propeller with a thin layer of veneer of a harder wood, just as wings and the bodies of airplanes are sometimes covered with veneer instead of with fabric.

More striking than the use of balsa, however, has been the attempt to employ entirely new material, getting away from wood altogether. It is very desirable that materials of greater strength be used if possible, as the stresses in propeller blades are enormous at the high speeds of rotation which are now used, and if wood is kept as the material the blade sections have to be too thick for best efficiency. In this respect, again, the aeronautical engineer and the naval architect are on quite different footings. The stresses in the blades of a marine propeller are seldom severe and the blade can be very thin. The reason for this difference is apparent from a comparison of the conditions of operation. The stresses in a propeller blade depend primarily on the rate at which the tip of the blade is traveling. It is very exceptional for a marine propeller to be driven at so high a speed that the tip of a blade moves through the water at more than 800 feet per second. On the airplane, on the other hand, propeller tip speeds of 800 or 900 feet a second are commonplace, and 1000 feet per second has been exceeded in a few cases. Propellers nine feet in diameter are sometimes run up to over 2000 revolutions a minute, making the tip speed well over 600 miles an hour. The centrifugal force tending to tear the blades of the propeller away from the hub may run up to a total of 20,000 pounds in each blade under such conditions.

The Use of Metal

If stresses are high and sectional area is to be reduced, the obvious solution lies in the use of metal. It is only comparatively recently, however, that metal has been employed with success. The first material, other than wood, to gain extended use was bakelite, a synthetic compound, much used for electric insulation, pool balls and small fittings of various sorts. Bakelite itself is too brittle to serve for propeller construction, but when a number of sheets of canvas are laid together, and the whole impregnated with bakelite in a pasty state, and then pressed to form and heated while under pressure, the resultant object is both strong and tough, when removed from the dies. Numerous propellers have been made in that way, although the use of bakelite is somewhat hampered by the relatively enormous cost of manufacture of the dies for each new design of propeller. The material is, therefore, unlikely to find favor except for making propellers for a standard type of machine, a great number being produced from the same design.

In going a step farther, to the use of metal, there is a choice of several possibilities. In the propeller, as in other parts of the airplane, either a steel of very high strength or a light aluminum alloy may be used, and both have been used with success. Owing to the high weight of the steel, blades of that material must be made hollow, and there has been a great deal of trouble with the cracking of the thin walls of the tubular blades where the back and face of the blade are joined by welding or otherwise. A few steel propellers have, however, proven satisfactory.

In the United States the light alloys have been more commonly used, as it is unnecessary to make blades of those materials tubular. They can be forged directly to shape from a solid block of the material, and most of the racing machines built in this country in the last year have been fitted with duralumin propellers. Their use is likely to continue and even to extend when cost is of secondary importance and the engine power is high, but for more moderate powers and engine speeds wood will continue the most used material, and it seems likely now that 75 per cent of all airplanes built a decade hence will still be fitted with wooden propellers for the sake of economy and quickness of manufacture.

CLUB WOMEN ASK COURT PLANK IN RESOLUTION BEFORE BIENNIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

and have been making a survey of sentiment during the first of the biennial, and I am certain that the attitude of club women is overwhelmingly in favor of law enforcement.

Mrs. Mina van Winkle, head of the woman's bureau in the metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia, who speaks tomorrow made a quiet investigation of police conditions in the City of Los Angeles over the week-end, returning to the Biltmore hotel with much praise for the cleanup campaign of August Vollmer, local chief of police.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has arrived from New York to be the chief speaker at Thursday's sessions, puts peace as the first duty of women, with promotion of a universal respect for law as the second needed reform.

Mrs. Catt's third chief interest of the movement, which she emphasized in an interview, is the defeat of the blanket equality amendment which she insists would jeopardize the protective legislation for women already secured and would result in greater inequalities than at present.

A musical memorial service was given yesterday in the Hollywood Bowl and last evening the presidents of the state federations met at dinner at the Hotel Biltmore.

Californian Who Planned Entertainment



Photograph by G. Edwin Williams

MRS. JOSEPH F. SARTORI

Chairman of the California Local Biennial Board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

Indian Affairs Administration Challenged Before Federation

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, June 9—A challenge to the people of the United States on the administration of Indian affairs and an expression of gratitude for the Indian protective legislation enacted by Congress last week were made today before the General Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. Stella M. Atwood of Riverside, Calif., chairman of its Indian committee. Mrs. Atwood made these charges:

That the Pima Indians have been deprived of water from the upper reaches of the Gila River;

That there has been a "perfect orgy of exploitation" of the Oklahoma Indians;

That the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, despite a credit to their account of $6,000,000 in the Indian bureau, received during a recent period of crop shortage only $13 each per year;

That an attempt is being made to deprive the Mission Indians of California of land through an allotment process, and

That despite an appeal for food for the "destitute Indians of Alaska," Congress cut the appropriation for the Chemawa School in Oregon, with the result that 400 Alaskan children would have been sent home if the activities of club women had not resulted in a year's extension by Congress.

Against this Mrs. Atwood proposed a constructive program of legislation to protect Indians in their lands and water rights, education through better schools, and training for citizenship. She said, in part:

Our first constructive legislation must be to correct the economic situation which is fundamental and basic. An economic survey should be made of each reservation, with a careful consideration of its individual needs.

A careful estimate should be made of what is necessary in money and co-operation with established governmental agencies to give the Indians adequate equipment and information so they may be enabled to help themselves.

They should be given a restricted citizenship, which would allow them the privileges of our civil laws. They should have a right to go to court and have an accounting of the guardianship over them. They should be permitted to enjoy the religious freedom guaranteed to the people of the United States under the Constitution.

They should not only have the right, but should be encouraged to organize and discuss their affairs. All these activities are necessary for progress toward an ultimate and complete citizenship.

Education, of course, is the most potent factor in helping a race toward that goal, and the reservation schools should be manned by trained teachers.

These schools should be carried up to the eighth grade, using the non-reservation schools for those who desire the high school course. In the reservation schools the arts and crafts should be fostered and preserved through the employment of the best craftsmen in the tribe, to teach the children.

Mrs. Atwood based her charges on personal investigations which she has been carrying on through visits to many Indian villages and reservations. With regard to the administration of Indian affairs in Oklahoma by the state authorities, Mrs. Atwood declared:

We sent investigators there and a joint report has been made which is an amazing indictment. The report is largely made up of quotations from court records and is unquestioned in its veracity. Legislation has been proposed before Congress leading toward the abolition of the system of professional guardians and transferring the administration to the federal Department of the Interior.

One of the most interesting investigations of the committee has been made among the 19 pueblos in New Mexico. Under the communal system of government of the Pueblos, all lands are held by the tribe and are allotted for cultivation by the authorities.

A man is allowed only what he can use and the improvements he makes are never confiscated. The lineage of the children is through the mother and she builds the home as the family expands, kneading mud into dough and patting it into the walls.

All-Pueblo councils have been called to discuss the Bursum bill, which the Indians opposed, and to agitate for substitute legislation by Congress.

EXPLORER ANDREWS TO SAIL FOR CHINA

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 9—Roy Chapman Andrews, noted explorer, will set sail from San Francisco tomorrow for Peking, China, to organize a caravan for the third Asiatic expedition to the Gobi Desert, 1000 miles inland, where search will be continued for prehistoric specimens.

The expedition is being sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History, New York, the American Asiatic Association and a group of wealthy persons interested in archaeological research. About 40 persons, including 12 representatives of natural science groups, will make the trip, traveling for six months into "darkest China," with the aid of 200 camels and eight motor cars.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Armeson, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Lelia G. Waller, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Nina Waller Munro, New York City.
Mrs. F. Alice Bennett, Yonkers, N. Y.
Herbert J. Bennett, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace F. Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
E. Whiteman Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
Charles J. Roesser, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Jane M. Roesser, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Gertrude D. Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Johnson, Columbus, O.
Miss Grace H. Mahrt, Ridgewood, N. J.
Harold H. Yates, New York City.
Mrs. Louisa Parker, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Fanie Fern Brown, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Stolte, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Estelle F. Stanhope, New York City.
Mrs. Marion L. Wysong and son, New York City.
John H. Safford, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie G. Fitts, Larchmont, N. Y.

DRY LAW LOWERS FREE GUEST LIST

N. Y. Municipal Lodging House Notes Fewer Applications

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—The Municipal Lodging House here, maintained by the city for men and women who cannot afford to pay a night's lodging, has shown a decided decrease in attendance since the advent of prohibition," declared Robert E. Corradini, research secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, in a statement just issued. It adds:

A decrease began to be noted in 1916, when, due to the war, high wages prevailed; the attendance decreased still more in 1917 and 1918, when many men went abroad. In 1920 it reached the lowest ebb.

During the days of readjustment of 1921 and 1922 the increase was noticeable, but again the attendance is falling off. The superintendent of the institution has told us on different occasions that many men, former lodgers at the institution because always out of funds, due chiefly to drink, now can afford lodging of their own. Many of them, we are told, are well dressed and often have bank accounts.

The figures show a tremendous gradual increase over the days of liquor traffic. Very often in the old days the public docks had to be used in the winter to accommodate the overflow of population, now on many occasions several floors of the lodging house are empty at night, due to lack of patronage.

FRUIT IN CANADIAN POLITICS

KELOWNA, B. C., June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Steps are being taken by the fruitgrowers and business men of the Okanagarn valley to counteract the trend of progressive members of the Federal Parliament to demand abolition of the anti-dumping law on American apples. Fruit jobbers of the prairie provinces desire to import American grown fruit with as little restriction as possible. Fruitgrowers claim that abolition of the anti-dumping provision of the tariff would put in jeopardy the fruit industry of this province.

MODEL HOME PLAN IN MINNEAPOLIS

Demonstration House to Be Dedicated to Alice Ames Winter

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6 (Special Correspondence)—A small model home to serve as permanent headquarters where demonstrations in home-making may be given every day in the year is to be built by community enterprise here. It is to be dedicated to Alice Ames Winter, retiring president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

As a member of the advisory council of the Better Homes in America, Inc., Mrs. Winter sponsored the "Better Homes" movement in Minneapolis, and assisted the federated clubs here.

The model home, which is to be erected at a cost of between $6000 and $7000 on property belonging to the Minneapolis park board, will be headquarters for several Minneapolis civic organizations. It will be built along the lines of the demonstration home built by the General Federation in Washington, now used as headquarters for the Girl Scouts.

A large room where 75 to 100 people may be accommodated for the daily demonstrations is the only departure from real home atmosphere specified in the plans.

CROSS-CONTINENT AIR MAIL SERVICE SHOWN BY MINIATURE PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—To advertise the regular airplane mail service between New York and San Francisco, which, after July 1, will be maintained day and night, a model showing the course of the planes and a vivid picture of their flight is now being shown to the thousands of persons who travel through Times Square. The scene is contained in a cabinet 23 feet long and 2 feet high, and the minature planes, each an inch long, fly over a map of the United States, piloted by flashing lights along the course. The two planes start from New York and San Francisco simultaneously.

The exhibition was designed by mechanics at the air mail repair depot in Maywood, Ill., and set up under the direction of J. E. Whitbeck, superintendent of the eastern division of the Air Mail Service.

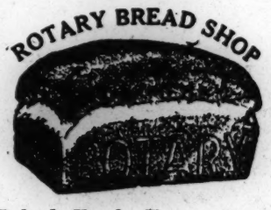
The trip of each plane is to be made in 26 hours and 15 minutes. The lights for night flying have been placed every three miles along the 885 miles from Cheyenne to Chicago, where the night flying is necessary. The service will save three days in the trans-continental mail service.

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WOMEN ON LOCAL BOARDS INCREASE

British Town and Rural District Councils Evidence Change in Composition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 27 — The ninth annual report of the Women's Local Government Society of the United Kingdom contains accounts of two successful conferences for women members of local authorities, and magistrates, which were held during the year. The first, held in Manchester, in the council chamber of the town hall, was attended by representatives from six northern and midland counties. The second took place in London, and though primarily intended for woman councilors, guardians and magistrates from London and the home counties, was attended also by representatives from the northern and western counties.

The report records that the number of women on local authorities has steadily increased since the issue of the last report. At present in England and Wales, 79 women are members of county councils, 226 of town councils, and 106 of urban district councils. No return of the women rural district councilors and poor law guardians has been made since 1922. In Scotland two women are serving on the Ross and Cromarty County Council, 135 on town councils, and 150 on parish councils. Six women were elected to the mayoralty last November: Miss E. M. Colman, the first woman Lord Mayor (Norwich), Mrs. Catharine B. Alderton (Colchester), Miss B. A. Cartwright (Blackley), Mrs. Robert Hill (Harwich), Mrs. Phillips (Honiton), and Dame Janet Stancomb-Wills (Ramsgate). Mrs. Phillips was re-elected Mayor for the fourth, and Miss Cartwright for the second time.

The Council of the Woman's Local Government Society took action in connection with the following parliamentary bills. In the Housing, etc. (No. 2) Bill, which received the royal assent last July, the society secured support for amendments set down to increase the maximum dimensions of houses, and for the provision of a bath in each house. In the Intoxicating Liquor (sale to persons under 18) Bill, introduced by Lady Astor, and which received the royal assent last July, the society signed a memorial organized by Lady Astor and Mrs. Wintringham, urging the Government to grant facilities for the subsequent stages of the bill.

Last September the Magistrates' Association approached the society in regard to a new casuals order, which was under consideration by the Ministry of Health, and asked if the society would take action to secure that oakum picking should no longer be a task for women casual paupers, and that the hours of labor should not exceed eight. Refrence was also made to the inadequacy of the dietary scales. After full inquiry into these matters in various counties, the society sent recommendations on the above lines to the Minister of Health. The society has also continued to exercise its policy of vigilance in regard to cinema films, and the affiliated associations have shown activity in this direction. An invitation from the British Film League to attend the press and trade exhibition of some of the new films was accepted by the society.

Type of Dogdom Growing in Popular Favor



Photo by London News Agency

TWO SEALYHAM TERRIERS

Members of the Biggest Class in the Recent Joint Terrier Club Show

JOINT TERRIER CLUB HOLDS LONDON SHOW

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 24—The great Joint Terrier Club of Great Britain held a show recently at which there were over 2000 entries. The biggest class was that of the little Sealyham terriers, while Cairn terriers came next. These two types have been steadily growing in favor of late years and as far as numbers are concerned have displaced the once all-popular fox terrier and rough terrier. Irish terriers were all well represented. A class that is coming into favor is the colored bull terrier. Such a dog was unknown a few years ago, but they are now increasing in popularity, chiefly among ladies.

The show of the Ladies' Kennel Association was held immediately after that of the Joint Terrier Club. This was the largest the association has ever held in this country, there being nearly 2000 entries, and among them specimens of practically every recognized breed, ranging from the great mastiffs, aristocratic-looking Alsatians, retrievers, Labradors, through all the terrier classes, to the tiny lap-dogs.

FINNS JOIN LONDON COMMERCE CHAMBER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 26 — The Anglo-Finnish section of the London Chamber of Commerce, which was founded on March 13, has already no fewer than 94 members, all of the London Chamber. Its chief object is to bring together those members of the London chamber who are, or may be, interested in Finnish trade. The chairman of the section is Sir Keith Price, head of Messrs. Price & Pierce, Ltd., a firm of timber agents.

The formation of this section has been hailed with pleasure in Finland, where it is looked upon as a tangible sign of the interest taken in Finnish commerce by British business men, and it is hoped that this new departure will tend to consolidate the pleasant relations existing between the business men of the two countries.

SEAPLANES PATROL FISHERIES

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., June 2 (Special Correspondence) — Two seaplanes have been sent here from the Jericho flying station to patrol the sea fishery waters and make certain that the fishery laws are strictly enforced. Practically all the salmon canneries of the district will be in operation this season and preparations are being made for a large pack.

PALESTINE TOURIST SEASON IS ACTIVE

"Pilgrims" Hurry Along, but Learn Little of Actual Conditions and Great Changes

JERUSALEM, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—Although there are no authoritative figures available in any quarter as to how many tourists passed through Palestine this season, it may be said safely that the number was far in excess of any preceding it since the World War, the total probably running into tens of thousands.

Most of the visitors were "conducted tourists," for whom Palestine was an item in a large and very varied world itinerary. Comparatively few are the travelers, except, of course, the Jews, who leave their country for an exclusive trip to the Holy Land. The number of persons going to Palestine without visiting en route the regulation sights, the shrines of all escorted tourists, is even smaller.

"People complain that they are disappointed with this wonderful country," laments one old resident of Tiberias. "I am not surprised. A shopkeeper in this town has just told me, with flourishing of hands in disgust, of a certain prelate who dashed up in a motor car, looked swiftly about him, exclaimed 'So that's the Sea of Galilee, is it?' and dashed away again."

These flying visits do not find favor with residents, old or new. The merchants are dissatisfied that the tourists do not remain longer, and there is something akin to resentment in circles where it is felt that the tourists do not get to see Palestine in any real sense. This criticism is directed more especially at the tourist and travel agencies, whose views of Palestine have undergone no change in recent years, despite the many changes that have taken place, owing to the British rule and Zionist reconstruction activities since the end of the war. The tourist agencies and their guides adhere closely to the prewar itinerary of the holy places, to the exclusion of everything else.

All that the conducted three or eight-day tourist is allowed to see of Jewish life and achievements is the Friday evening scene at the Wailing Wall and that most unpicturesque and unhealthy ghetto in the old city. He is not encouraged to go out of his way to see the new centers of Jewish life, urban or rural, in Palestine, though these have now, quite decisively, become a characteristic and picturesque element in post-war Palestine.

Unsatisfactory as these visits are, Palestine is united in wanting more of them. It is admitted, however, that before the country can attract more tourists, it will have to overcome the prejudice engendered in so many of the travelers' minds by constant reports of no accommodations, bad travel facilities and other disadvantages.

The pilgrim in the real sense is never daunted by discouragements. In the first place there is adequate accommodation for travelers coming on devotional missions, in the convents, denominational hotels, and hospices. When in the height of the Easter season the devotional visitor finds himself somewhat crowded, he is as a rule willing to undergo the discomfort for the privilege of being able to celebrate the holy days in the Holy Land.

The Jewish visitor who is neither a tourist in the accepted sense nor a religious pilgrim, considers himself well rewarded for the slight inconveniences on beholding what his people have been able to achieve in their homeland, in colonization, commerce, education and sanitation.

Labor Victory in South Australia Gives Party Its Biggest Majority

Political Control, However, Is Still in Hands of Liberals, Who Are Strongest Party in Upper Chamber

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., May 26 (Special Correspondence) — The Labor Party recently won the finest victory in its history. In the House of Assembly, with 27 seats out of a total of 46, it has a majority of eight over the other two parties.

Although Labor has won such a decisive victory, political control is still in the hands of the Liberals, as this party holds the majority in the Legislative Council, to which all legislation passed by the Assembly must go for approval. So, while Labor is in office it is not in power.

The Legislative Council suffrage has a property qualification, but for the Assembly every adult has a vote. For many years the Labor Party has been endeavoring to alter this. It remains to be seen now how far the new Premier (Mr. Gunn), with such a majority at the back of him, will push this policy. The program of bills for the coming session includes a measure entitled "Adult suffrage for the Legislative Council with a view to its ultimate abolition."

The Labor Party considers that chamber hopelessly obstructive, as nothing of a Socialistic character, such as state trading, graduated tax on unimproved land values, free education at the university, establishment of a fair rents court, a legal bureau, municipalization of lighting services, motherhood endowment, and free technical and agricultural colleges, are ever likely to pass the Legislative Council.

The criticism has been made that, now Labor is in office, it will not risk its position by making what must inevitably be a futile effort which, if persisted in, must bring about a dissolution of both houses. A previous Labor Ministry was defeated in this manner. During his campaign, however, the new Premier made a big point of what might be done if the Upper House blocked legislation that the party considered to be of vital importance to the community so that, if he be consistent, a clash with that chamber is inevitable sooner or later. Mr. Gunn is the youngest Premier in Australia. He is only 39, and among the members of his Cabinet is a veteran of 76, Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was formerly Agent-General for South Australia in London. The members of the Ministry, by the way, were chosen by caucus, and there has been an obvious difficulty in fitting the portfolios to the men, rather than selecting the men for the portfolios. The new Labor Premier may have some difficulty in handling his team. He has always refused to go so far as the irresponsible element would like to drive him, and he will need the brake of discretion and caution more than ever now.

Mr. Gunn himself was not always moderate. When he was secretary of the Drivers' Union he took a prominent part in a strike which promised, at one stage, to develop into a revolution. His career is typical of what can happen in a democracy like Australia. He started life as a butcher boy, came to South Australia some years ago with nothing in his pockets, and is now drawing a salary of £1500 a year. The Premier is the youngest member of his Cabinet by three or four years, and has a forceful personality.

MYSORE ADVANCES IN SERICULTURE

Quality of Product Is Good, but Quantity Per Worm Is Small

BOMBAY, May 4 (Special Correspondence)—The sericulture industry forms an important occupation of the people of Mysore, as over 300,000 of the population find employment in its various branches. The total value of the yearly output of silk runs into nearly 10,000,000 rupees, the area under mulberry cultivation being about 50,000 acres.

The activities of the sericulture department may be roughly classified under five heads: education, seed supply, exhibition and demonstration, research and study, and development of markets. The education work in sericulture has been very considerable. The Central Silk School at Mysore City provides a popular course of instruction for young men, who are likely to adopt sericulture as their profession.

Foot reeling has been introduced into the Mission Home for Girls at Hassan, while classes for peasants' children have been attached to several farms. The establishment of the filature in Mysore City two years ago is proving its value, and it is stated that the silk now turned out there is being recognized as of a high quality, and, according to the report of the sericulture department, favorable testimonials from the Imperial Institute of London and the Silk Association of America have been received.

The report states that the Mysore silk possesses excellent qualities, but the quantity produced per worm is very low as compared with that in China and Japan. The experiments aim at securing fixed races of silkworms which, while securing all the best qualities of the Mysore silkworm, should produce a large quantity of silk and arrive at maturity in shorter time.

FINLAND EXAMINES DEFENSE PROBLEMS

HELSINGFORS, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—The introduction into Parliament of proposals regarding the navy, whereby the building of new ships is insured for a series of years by law, has been sanctioned by the President. It has also been decided to appoint a commission, comprising members of all the political parties, for the purpose of investigating the problem of the country's defense, a question which the disclosures of the Holma commission have brought more to the fore.

It is also intended to form a council of defense in addition to the President, who is commander-in-chief. This council will comprise the Minister of Defense, the commanding officer of the army, the chief of the general staff, and the commanding officer of the protection forces, besides two high officers appointed by the President for a year at a time.

NEW ZEALAND HAS HIGH STUDENT RATE

English University Attendants Number 1 in 1000, Australia 1.3, New Zealand 3.2

AUCKLAND, N. Z., May 9 (Special Correspondence)—New Zealanders are surprised to learn, on the authority of Prof. A. C. Paterson, the new professor of classics at Auckland University College, that, of all the Empire, New Zealand has the highest student attendance rate in proportion to population. Professor Paterson, who came recently from Pretoria, South Africa, cited at this year's "capping ceremony" of the Auckland University College, figures compiled by the University of South Africa, showing the number of university students per 10,000 of population in different parts of the Empire. These were: England 10, Ireland 12, Wales 14, Scotland 24, Australia 13, South Africa 27, Canada 31, New Zealand 32.

Professor Paterson spoke strongly in favor of the establishment of a separate university in Auckland. The university system in New Zealand is a federal one. The New Zealand University is an examining body, and has under it four teaching institutions, one in each of the four cities. In Auckland especially, dissatisfaction with this arrangement has been growing. Auckland is the largest New Zealand city and is developing rapidly. It feels that it is not being treated fairly by the university senate, which has the power to withhold recognition of schools. Auckland now has an engineering school, which the Senate will not recognize, though its students can qualify for membership in the British Institution of Civil Engineers.

Professor Paterson said that South African experience showed the wisdom of having separate universities. When Johannesburg decided to have a university of its own, a great change came over university education in that city. The number of students had increased from less than 100 to 1200, the university building dominated the city, and endowments had been received amounting to some £750,000. What Johannesburg had done, Auckland could do.

The new university building in Auckland is now well on its way, and promises to be one of the finest as well as one of the most conspicuous blocks in the city. It should be ready for use next year. It is hoped that when it is completed, public interest in education will be greatly stimulated. Wealthy Aucklanders have a reputation for being generous toward public objects, but hitherto the University College, inadequately housed, has been too much of a Cinderella to attract the attention it deserves. The creation of separate universities may not come for some years; for one thing finance will be an obstacle.

A great deal of money is needed for other branches of education, and there is a feeling that if the federal system were abandoned there would be more duplication of effort, and, consequently, larger demands on the national treasury.



SUNSET STORIES

The Friendly Lion

"I WONDER who will get into the new house first," said Jill. She and her brother Jack were sitting on the back seat of the automobile surrounded by a motley assortment of treasures, collected from unsuspected hiding places after the last van of furniture had gone upon its way.

Jill had quite forgotten until a moment before they started that her doll's carriage was tucked away behind the door in the outside hall and Mummie had felt that she could not possibly trust her beautiful begonias to anyone else's care, so the car was heavily laden.

"Maybe the old lady will have to drive herself," Daddy remarked, alluding to the closely packed car, "there seems no room for me." However he managed to squeeze in and now here they all were, spinning along the country road toward the new home.

Very soon they overtook the two furniture vans. The men waved to them as they passed and Jack and Jill laughed and shouted, "Hurrah, we'll get there first!"

As the car began to climb the hill everyone kept his eyes wide open for the little white house into which the family were moving.

"There it is!" exclaimed Jill.

"Where?" said Jack.

"Just beyond that group of silver bireh trees," said Daddy. "It will be almost hidden from the road when the leaves are all out."

"How wonderful it will be," said Mummie, smiling contentedly, "to watch the summer come. I have always wanted to live in the country in the springtime."

Directly Daddy brought the car to a standstill Jack and Jill scampered up the pathway to the front door.

"Oh look!" cried Jill regarding the brass knocker with much interest. "It's a lion's face."

"Let's make believe it's a real lion," said Jack.

"He has such a friendly smile," said Jill, "I'm sure he is glad to see us." She made a nice little curtsey and inquired politely, "If you please, Mr. Lion, may we come in?"

To the astonishment of both children a rather gruff voice replied:

I'm the lion that guards the hill
You may enter, Jack and Jill.
Wipe your feet upon the mat
And give a gentle rat-tat-tat.

"Did you hear that, Jill?" whispered Jack, when he had recovered a little from his surprise.

"Yes," whispered his sister. "It couldn't possibly be a talking lion, could it?"

"I don't see how it could be," was the reply. "He said wipe our feet, but there isn't any mat."

"There will be soon, when they get it unpacked," said Jill, who was inclined to be practical. "Maybe he wants us to remember to do it always."

"He said something about knocking gently," said Jack. Both children looked at each other and then Jack very slowly reached forward and rapped softly on the door with his knuckles. He felt that it would be taking too much of a liberty to use Mr. Lion like any ordinary knocker.

Slowly the door opened, just as if Mr. Lion were standing on one side for them to enter.

"Thank you very much," said Jack and Jill. Then they heard someone laugh, and there hiding behind the door they found Daddy.

Who would have guessed that he had the key of the back door in his pocket all the time and had slipped into the house without anyone noticing?

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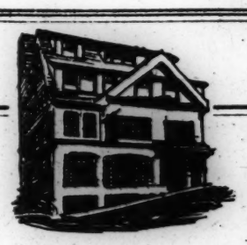
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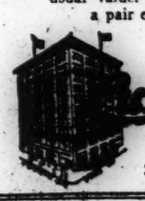


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EDUCATIONAL

English Educators Debate Preparatory Department Need

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

IT HAS been evident for some time that the Board of Education is seriously concerned with the question of preparatory departments in secondary schools. Many teachers believe and some hope that soon they will be abolished in all grant-earning schools. The argument is simple, and at first sight convincing.

Parliament, it is said, provides money for the support of secondary education. A secondary school that spends money on the education of very young children cannot be said to be acting strictly in accordance with the intention of Parliament. For in no sense can the education of children below, say, the age of 10 years, be considered secondary education. And it is no answer to say that for these children no grant is received. It is perfectly true that they are not counted when the sum for a particular school is assessed. But the money is spent on the school as a whole. It cannot be confined to those particular children who are recognized as "grant earners."

The Logic of It

Moreover, in every school, with very few exceptions, it is obvious that the fees charged for these preparatory pupils do not cover the cost of their education. It is the almost universal custom to charge much lower fees for the young children than for the older. Consequently there is considerable doubt as to the actual legality of the position. Many people will remember the famous "Cockerton judgment" when a public auditor surcharged the old London School Board for spending money on what was decided to be secondary education given from money voted for elementary work. There is a chance that another judgment may suddenly spring an unpleasant surprise in the reverse way. It seems logical if education were ever administered on a logical basis! And there is more than this.

The elementary teachers have long looked with jealousy on these preparatory departments. They call them undemocratic. Such children they say ought to be in the elementary schools. If we are to have a well-planned state-system of education from the top to the bottom such anomalies cannot be permitted. They tend to befog the ideal of universal "non-class" education. And the present political situation seems to be in favor of such views carrying weight. Some people expect that a pronouncement on this subject may be issued any moment.

The Other Side

But there is a good deal to be said on the other side. In the first place many of these preparatory departments were not only encouraged, but actually suggested by the inspectors of the board themselves. A great many have been directly started by the local education authorities in their own schools. Suddenly to destroy them would be an arbitrary action and would entail considerable hardship on those parents who have in many cases made sacrifices to send their children to these preparatory departments rather than to have them educated free at elementary schools. It is easy to cast stones at such parents.

It is possible that what is called class-feeling is at the root of the matter. You may style the proceeding "snobbishness" if you like. That does not diminish the difficulty. For whatever be your feelings or your desires in the matter you cannot compel these parents or any others to send their children to elementary schools. You can by law compel them to give their children efficient education. And if these preparatory departments in secondary schools are suddenly closed the result will be a great increase in private schools, which will certainly tend rather to increase than to do away with this "snobbishness" which you deplore. Indeed they will thrive upon it. And surely that is not what is wanted. This is of course not to say that private schools should be destroyed. That would be a calamity. It would mean the emergence of only one type of school, a stereotyping and regimentation of education which would be deplorable.

When Private Schools Are Undesirable

Many private schools have made notable contributions to education, some, owing to their very freedom from state control, are probably superior to the state schools. But such schools are rare. The class of private school that would multiply on the abolition of preparatory departments would be the small, ill-equipped "academy for the sons and daughters of gentlemen," where gentility would be dearly purchased, at the expense of everything else that makes education worth having. Of course, it is possible to kill such schools by a rigid process of inspection. It is possible in theory, but in practice it could never be done. We do not know enough about education for one thing; local feeling, still strong in this country, would not tolerate it for another.

Certainly we ought to lay down certain minimum requirements for any school. But those can be carried out with comparative ease without making a school efficient. And as the children will in many cases pass on to the state secondary schools the teachers of those schools will have to receive a number of ill-taught boys and girls who will greatly complicate their work. This was the experience of many heads of schools before the preparatory departments were instituted. Indeed that, and not an appeal to class distinctions, was the reason for their development. Still a distinct anomaly does exist, and anomalies are not to be perpetrated beyond necessity. The solution seems to be that for a time at least the preparatory departments should be allowed to continue, but only if it can be shown that they pay their own expenses. The accounts could be kept separate from those of the main school. Such a solution is perhaps not strictly logical; it is better than that, it is in accordance with that characteristic English quality—common sense.







Boys of Lew Wallace Junior High School (P. S. 66), Brooklyn, N. Y., Under Modern System of Swimming and Life Saving

Changes for Better in Primary School

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, England

"WE MUST do nothing to lessen the delight of the infant in coming to school, its eagerness in listening to stirring stories or its desire to make things."

In other words, the mechanical methods of teaching are doomed, and have indeed almost passed owing to the independent experiments of the teacher. It is when such an address, as was given by Mr. Philips of Barton School, Lancashire, to the local group of National Union Teachers, becomes public that the onlooker perceives how great a revolution is going on under perfectly orthodox circumstances.

It is clear that where the teachers are clever enough to discover each child's bent and give it scope there is no dislike to school, and the pity of it is that all the good material trained between 5 and 14 years of age should be wasted by sending away the children at the most receptive years of growth.

The period of primary school education after 11 said Mr. Philips is the least satisfactory of all, for the Nation is content to herd children in large classes and fill the secondary schools with unsuitable material by unscientific selection of children from the age of eight upwards. Reconstruction of the primary system is the remedy (and so says everybody who recognizes the waste in process). Four years in the primary school would prove which children were worth higher secondary education without all the waste of harmful and expensive scholarship tests, and junior secondary schools for children over 11 would be universal.

Put Mr. Philips is not drastic in his views as regards the preparatory classes in the secondary schools. He would not abolish them in undesirable neighborhoods, provided the parents pay the whole cost of the child's education. Failing this the children would probably go to private schools. "You cannot force any child brought up in decent surroundings to receive his education in often officially condemned buildings," said Mr. Philips.

In this schoolmaster's opinion infant schools should be left severely alone in any scheme of reorganization. The age of transfer from primary preparatory school or class should be 11 and pupils above this age should be grouped according to their apparent capacity and be taught by fully qualified teachers during a four years' course. The first two years of this course should be of general character, the two next should have a faint bias toward future education. Pupils should not be more than 30 in any class. In the third and fourth years the future vocations of the pupils would begin to be foreseen and the teaching would head in the direction pointed out.

The selection of the pupils would be in the hands of the head teachers of the contributory schools or classes and a child going on to a secondary school would be reviewed by the head teacher of the senior school.

"Any short cuts to obtain a certain product at any early age are as disastrous as applying hothouse culture to hardy plants before their roots are established," said the speaker. He also added that it might be necessary to postpone the matriculation and higher certificate examinations for one year.

On all sides there are signs that the age of school leaving will be raised, not because of the promptings of sentiment but because it has become obvious that by sending out a child into the world at 14 we are sending out a half-finished product and adding to the volume of the unskilled workers.

Organized Swimming at School 66

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

WITH the reorganization of Public School 66, Brooklyn, as a junior high school some two years ago the problem of meeting the increased demand upon the swimming pool became a real one because of the added hundreds of pupils who wished to avail themselves of the use of the pool. A policy had to be established and the work organized so as to yield the greatest benefit for the greatest number.

Those at the head of the school believe that practically every child can be taught to swim; that every child should be required to take up the art in connection with his physical training. In order, however, that all may share in the privilege pupils soon to leave school are given first attention.

The junior high school department, which consists of 2000 boys, are divided into swimmers and non-swimmers. The non-swimmers of the upper class are accommodated first; then those of the middle class, and finally those of lowest class. The sections are not large, approximately 20 pupils to each section, and are selected from the physical training groups. The instructor usually has one or two swimmers to assist him giving demonstrations during lesson periods and also helping by encouraging the timid. As soon as boys have learned how to swim they make way for other non-swimmers in the order indicated above.

A card system has been installed which gives information regarding each pupil registered for swimming classes. Facts noted on the cards embrace details as: general physical condition, size, height, weight, muscular development, etc., sanitary condition of skin, etc, attendance, progress, records achieved.

Proper use of soap, water, brush and towel is taught in connection with showers and the scrubbing process which precede the lesson proper. Inspection follows and then the class lesson.

The instructor, Mr. Dunn, who has had varied experience as teacher and as life-saver has devised a series of preliminary land drills such as arm movements with head turnings from side to side in order that the hand in back may be seen each time before the next forward movement; also land drills to regulate slower and controlled movements; drills for conservation of energy, etc. Water drills naturally follow land drills and indeed are merely applications of the drills practiced on the land.

Lesson periods in this school are 45-minute periods divided as follows:

1. Showers.
2. Inspection.
3. Land drill.
4. Water practice.
5. Free play.
6. Dressing.
7. Organizing for return to classroom.

The divisions of the swimming period naturally vary in length: gradually the time spent in routine matters may be lessened as correct habits are formed, leaving greater time for lessons, free play and competitive swimming.

Toward the close of the term water carnivals and interclass swimming meets are arranged for and members for next term's school swimming team are picked from among the successful class competitors.

Since the pool is heated it may be and indeed is used 12 months in the year. During the past two years hundreds of lads who seemed afraid of the water have learned to enjoy aquatic sports, having gained not merely the skill and confidence that enable them to move about safely in water, but also the knowledge that enables them to help others. There is a group of boys in the school who have been taught methods of life-saving.

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THE RADIO PAGE

LOCAL MEETINGS OF AMATEURS WERE FOUNDATION OF A. R. R. L.

As Apparatus Was Improved and Fans Were Able to "Get Distance," Scope of Clubs Was Broadened

The progress of American amateurism in radio being linked with the American Radio Relay League, The Christian Science Monitor is pleased to publish the first authentic story of the league as prepared by its officers. The following is the second of a series of five articles. The first appeared June 7.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (Special)—The determination to outdo all previous records has been characteristic of radio men from the beginning. There was no such thing for them as complete satisfaction. If an amateur reached a station operated by Mr. A., who was 20 miles distant, he was not content until he had transmitted to Mr. B, who was five miles farther away. That might have been his goal for weeks, but once it was accomplished, it was forgotten, and he became busy in the attempt to make a new and greater record.

These pioneer operators met weekly, to exchange ideas and make suggestions. When one hit upon a hook-up that gave unusually good service, he passed the idea along and soon they were all trying it out with one or two additional improvements of their own. This was the start of the radio club, and, incidentally, the background of amateur radio.

These groups were isolated and constituted little radio communities of their own until their transmitters increased in power and range. After a while operators throughout an entire county were able to maintain fairly reliable communication with one another.

The first call book issued by the Government gave rise to the idea that a national organization might be formed, which would knit these separate clubs and groups into a nation-wide organization. This suggestion first took root in the Radio Club of Hartford, Conn., and then it was only half formed, for in those days it was considered a great accomplishment to communicate with Springfield, Mass., even by relay.

Mr. Maxim's Foresight

None of the club members had either the vision or the foresight to conceive the great possibilities of such an organization as did Hiram Percy Maxim, the inventor, and it was mainly through his encouragement and guidance that the amateurs of Hartford took the initiative and extended the invitation to their brothers of the key everywhere.

From an outgrowth of the local radio club, this body of radio men became a separate organization, taking a name that would embrace the country — American Radio Relay League. This organization was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut as a self-governing, non-commercial body of radio operators. Its board of directors were, and still are, chosen by election, all members being permitted to cast a ballot for a director once in two years.

The amateurs, wherever found, had learned to take pleasure in the freedom which the Government, in recognition of their potential service, had bestowed upon them. There was something about their ability to overcome time and distance that lifted them beyond the plane of the community dweller and made them citizens of the country on a bigger and wider scale. Their tenets were those of democracy in the highest sense. The plan of the A. R. R. L. appealed to them. They joined.

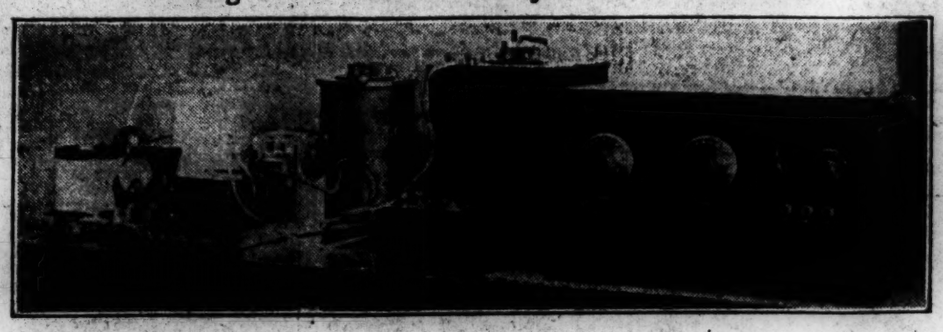
Official Magazine

The need for a magazine that would make the amateurs of the country better acquainted with one another and serve as a medium in which members could present articles for the benefit of their fellows was foreseen by C. D. Tuska, the first secretary of the A. R. R. L. Upon securing Mr. Maxim's approval, the first issue of "QST" was launched and it became the official organ of the league.

As there was then a woeful lack of textbooks and literature of every description on the subject of radio, it was promptly heralded with great joy by radio men and it has since maintained its status as an authoritative source of information. The amateurs rely upon it as their standard guide. Without such a magazine it would have been impossible to formulate and execute plans for a national relay system. This was the ambition of the founders from the beginning. Scarcely had definite steps been taken in this direction before the prewar order came demanding that all amateur stations be dismantled.

This was not so great a blow to amateur radio as anyone inclined to be pessimistic might have anticipated. The amateurs at once sprang into the public eye. Their services were highly regarded by the army and navy and their fame quickly spread among other departments of the government. Radio, like aviation, leaped to the forefront and research that would ordinarily take years, was accomplished in months.

Testing New Radio Transformer at Harvard



Transformer (at Left) With Efficiency Measuring Instruments. Note Size of Low Loss Condenser Used Compared With Laboratory Condenser in Tank at the Rear. On Right Is Shown Complete Demonstrating Set.

$$\frac{e_2'}{e_2} = \frac{\mu\tau\sqrt{L_2/L_1}}{\sqrt{\eta_2^2+(1-\theta^2)^2}\ \sqrt{\left\{\eta_1+\frac{\tau^2\eta_2}{\eta_2^2+(1-\theta^2)^2}\right\}^2+\left\{1-\frac{\tau^2(1-\theta^2)}{\eta_2^2+(1-\theta^2)^2}\right\}^2}}$$

THIS IS NOT A CHINESE LAUNDRY RECEIPT

The Formula Followed by Messrs. Drake and Browning at Harvard University Electrical Engineering School, in Developing a Transformer Wherein Actual Results Coincide With Theoretical Amplification

MARCONI TO ATTEND TORONTO CONVENTION

TORONTO, Ont., June 7 (Special Correspondence)—Guglielmo Marconi, G. W. O. Howe, Richard Whiddington and other men whose names stand high in the realms of radio, have accepted invitations to take part in the sessions of the International Mathematical Conference and the British Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Toronto in August.

The discussions at the conference are expected to throw light on several important questions relating to radio, and the elimination of static, or atmospheric disturbance will be a prominent subject for consideration.

BOSTON STATIONS TO COVER PARLEY

Important speeches at the National Republican Convention, which opens tomorrow in Cleveland, O., supplemented by announcements covering proceedings of the delegates, will be radiocast by stations WNAC and WTAT, the Shepard Stores and Edison Light of Boston.

Every day from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., during the convention, New Englanders will be able to "tune in" and keep in touch with what is going on in Cleveland through the service that these two stations are rendering.

British Radio Notes

By "ARIEL"

"Ariel" (A. Bridges Webb), the well-known authority on British radio matters, has had over 10 years' experience in radio work and has witnessed most of the important developments in radio telegraphy and telephony. He is closely associated with many leading British natural scientists, and among his recent experiences has been the relaying of KDKA, East Pittsburgh, to British fans. "Ariel," who is on the staff of Popular Wireless, will supply notes on British radio to the Radio Page fortnightly.

The unidyne receiver which was exclusively described in The Christian Science Monitor is creating a considerable stir in radio circles in Britain. Manufacturers are making special four electrode tubes, and tube holders with five pins in place of the usual four pin tubes with the extra electrode connected to a binding post attached to the cap. A low temperature four electrode tube is shortly to be produced.

It is now definitely announced that 2LO's transmitting gear and antenna will be removed from its present position at Marconi House. Probably it will be re-erected on the spacious roof of Selfridges Stores and the studio which is at 2, Savoy Hill, Strand, will remain at the same address, and will be connected to the transmitter by landline.

The British Broadcasting Company has started to build two more relay stations in Leeds and Bradford, Eng. Both stations will operate with a power of 200 watts in the antenna. It is the intention of the company to use one studio for the two stations, and in all probability they will be operating by July 1.

The new high-power station to be erected at Chelmsford, Essex, England, will be operating for experimental purposes some time during the last week in June. Fans should make an effort to hear this station which will be transmitting on 1600 meters and has a power of 25 K. W. The British Broadcasting Company expects great things from this station, and it is hoped that crystal set users will hear this station over 200 miles away.

The use of radio receiving apparatus is forbidden in the occupied area of Germany. General Degoutte will not allow them, and the British military authorities in Cologne, in their anxiety to prevent friction on matters of secondary importance, have allowed the prohibition to apply to Cologne. This means that no British civilian living in the British zone can listen-in. The occupied area of Germany is thus excluded from privileges enjoyed by the whole of the civilized world.

An interesting experiment was carried out by 2LO, London, recently when a microphone was laid in the ivy of an Elizabethan house at Oxted, Surrey, in order that listeners might hear the song of the nightingale. Miss Beatrice Harrison, the well-known cellist, played a few notes on the cello and the nightingales were induced to sing. Listeners all over the country heard the nightingale clearly and I have reports that listeners even in Berlin and Paris heard the English nightingale.

CZECHS SEIZE RADIO SETS

PRAGUE, May 21 (AP)—In spite of the onerous regulations thrown around it by the Government, radio is making progress in Czechoslovakia. Recently 4000 private sets were seized for failure of the owners to meet the official requirements for their possession and use. It is understood, however, they will be restored if certain conditions are fulfilled.

TRANSFORMER'S WORK AIDED BY TICKLER FEED-BACK COIL

Placed in Plate Circuit of Detector Tube and Coupled to Secondary of Transformer—Distance Gained

This is the second of an exclusive series of articles by G. H. Browning, research fellow at the Electrical Engineering School at Harvard University, who with F. H. Drake of the same school developed the remarkable transformer described.

A brief history of the development of this transformer may prove of interest to the reader. It was about last August that F. H. Drake conceived the idea of actually designing by mathematical considerations, a tuned radio frequency transformer for the reception of frequencies included in the radiocast range. From that time on Mr. Drake and the author worked together on this problem until a transformer was finally constructed which performed almost as predicted from theory.

This had carried the experiments over a period of months up until last spring. This newly developed transformer showed the amplification shown in the charts Saturday. From the equations derived in the treatment of a circuit, one of which is shown as an example in Fig. 1, it was easily observed that an exceedingly large amount of amplification could be obtained by a "tickler" feed-back coil placed in the plate circuit of the detector tube and coupled to the secondary of the transformer which formed part of the grid circuit.

Accordingly a set was constructed and thoroughly tested. We, who expected good distance work, were really amazed at the way the signals came through. With one stage of tuned radio frequency, a detector and one stage of audio frequency, stations 1000 miles away were put on a loud speaker using as an antenna a wire stretched across the room, even though the set was located in the center of Cambridge, Mass.

The set tuned sufficiently sharp to cut out local radiocasting, without a wave trap or filter circuit which though they may help in getting rid of undesirable stations, at best absorb some of the energy from the set, thereby reducing the signal strength. Besides this sharpness of tuning there was another advantage observed. Those who have regenerative sets will appreciate the fact that this circuit can be tuned by obtaining "beat notes," that is, carrier waves whistles, from the radiocasting stations without any radiation whatever to spoil their neighbor's concert.

Thus the circuit finally adapted combines efficient tuned radio frequency amplification with regeneration, leaving out the objectionable feature of the ordinary regenerative set and incorporating the well-known gain in signal strength which the "tickler" feed-back is capable of supplying.

Question Box

82. Would it be practicable to give for the experimenter and homebuilder of parts an elementary discussion of the essential constants of parts for radiocast and amateur wave lengths? How winding and coils should be planned, size of wire used, number of turns required in the rotors and stators of varicouplers and variometers or at least the usual range of such denominations in commercial apparatus? A neighbor of mine recently remarked that he got more "kick" out of building his set than he did out of its use, which may explain why so many are never satisfied with results, but are endlessly rebuilding, enlarging and adding.—C. E. P., Tujunga, Calif.

(Ans.) We are considering a series of articles as you request, but such things demand considerable planning and discussion before they can be released. If we can get just what we want we will be only too glad to publish it. Your comment is most interesting, as there are many divisions among the fans in the radio field and many cannot quite see what their neighbors are doing. It is surprising the great number of fans who are interested in making up sets, not for the music they hear, but for the love of "tinkering about something." With $30 worth of apparatus a fan will have enough amusement to keep him busy evenings for several months. This is surely an inexpensive hobby, and there is something to be learned all the time. And it looks as though a considerable amount of technical knowledge will be expected in every-day life within a few years.

RADIO HELPS CHURCH WORK

MARINETTE, Wis., June 9—A young pastor of a Methodist church here uses his radio to good advantage, and shares its serviceable nature with his congregation. To quote him verbatim will best describe what he is getting out of his set. "The Methodist Episcopal conference résumé of the day's work sent out by WBZ was listened to with great pleasure by us tonight, and I shall be able to transmit to my church people tomorrow morning some of the happenings so radioed."

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16

We come to another of those days when there seems to be nothing much but orchestras. Just look at this list of organizations: The Mount Royal Orchestra, the Tennesseeans Orchestra, Girls' Blue Bird Orchestra, Johnson's Pennsylvanians, Woody Meyer's Cincinnati Orchestra, Detroit News Orchestra, Hotel La Salle Orchestra, Alamo Theater Orchestra, Plantation Players, Miller's Merry-Makers, and finally Max Fisher's Orchestra, not to mention the Fort Worth Boy Scouts' Fife, Drum, and Bugle Corps and the Salvation Army Band from WGY as cousins.

There is one thing that must be guarded against in the radiocasting of an orchestra—the echo.

It is particularly true if a program is being sent out from a large hall. The sounds bounce back and forth on the walls and the delicate microphone picks up each rebound until a steady roar that blurs the music is heard through it all. Some stations, however, seem to have overcome this to a great extent. When the Le Paradis Café orchestra for instance used to radiocast from WCAP there was little if any of this echo noticeable. Some day when the art of acoustics has been worked out more thoroughly, all the auditoriums and places where radiocasters are picking up their messages will be designed to eliminate much of this sound.

Program Features

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 16
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (430 Meters)

1:45 p. m.—Concert.
4:30 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel Orchestra.

WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner concert.
6:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories.
8 p. m.—French musical program.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y. (492 Meters)

3 p. m.—Vocal selections.
4 p. m.—Women's program.
5 p. m.—Dinner music.
6 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental numbers.
9 p. m.—The Tennesseans Orchestra.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

1 p. m.—Music and humorous readings.
7:45 p. m.—Musical program by Salvation Army Band, Albany, N. Y.

WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

9 p. m.—Concert.
10 p. m.—Dance Music by Girls' Blue Bird Orchestra.

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—Uncle Kaybee.
8:30 p. m.—Musical program by Miss Mary Cahill, pianist; Miss Catherine Cahill, violinist; Miss Esther M. Dunn, soprano; Miss Frances Victor, entertainer.
11 p. m.—Late concert by Johnson's Pennsylvanians.

WLW, Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, O. (309 Meters)

12:45 p. m.—Spanish lesson.
4:20 p. m.—French lesson.
8 p. m.—Special program by the Hope Haven Singing Society.
8:45 p. m.—Concert of solos and ensemble by the Mastropolo Trio.
9:15 p. m.—Crosley Theatrical Review followed by Woody Meyer's Cincinnati Orchestra.

WWJ, The Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

9:30 a. m.—"Tonight's dinner" and a special talk by the Woman's Editor.
12 m.—The Detroit News Orchestra.
3 p. m.—Concert by Schmeman's Concert Band
9:30 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra. Miss Claudine Secor, soprano; Miss Jane Robinson, contralto.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)

6 p. m.—Organ recital.
6:30 p. m.—Hotel LaSalle Orchestra.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

4 p. m.—Alamo Theater Orchestra.

WPAP, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

9:30 p. m.—Concert by the Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, Fort Worth Boy Scouts.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)

5 p. m.—Boy Scout program.
11:45 p. m.—"Plantation Players" frolic.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

3:30 p. m.—Literary program by Portland Library Association.
8 p. m.—Miller's Merry-Makers.

KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (312 Meters)

2 p. m.—Musical selections.
8 p. m.—Educational program.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (468 Meters)

8 p. m.—Evening Herald concert.
10 p. m.—Ambassador-Max Fisher's Orchestra.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

As to Good Taste

SOME men aspire to honors, some to wealth, some to fame. The first of these has fallen in esteem because the second can often purchase them; the second is not entirely without its drawbacks for the company of those who possess it is by no means as exclusive as it might be; fame is more difficult to come by, but as the dividing line between it and notoriety has become blurred, its acquisition is either the lot of the genius for whom no man and no system can cater or else it must partake of the unhappy fate of notoriety in some measure.

Good taste, on the other hand, is an absolute virtue which we would all possess. It is a jewel that is perfect in any setting and it is within reach of all who care to strive for it, given a little leisure but irrespective of wealth or fame. Its desirability is assumed to such an extent that we do not even bother to say that a man possesses good taste, we say he is a man of taste and everyone knows we mean good taste. One of the peculiarities of this strange distinction is that very few of us ever pause to consider precisely what is meant by it, and if you will ask your friends to define it, the answer will be as various as your question is numerous.

I will assume that I am one of your friends and answer the question before you have time to put it, so that by contrasting it with your own view you may discover, possibly for the first time, what you understand by the quality of good taste.

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To avoid all possibility of misunderstanding from the beginning, let me affirm what good taste is not. It is not the distinguishing faculty of the artist. In fact in the philosophical sense of the term good taste has much the same relation to creative art as the critic has to the artist. Good taste comes clad in the garment of the East, which is passivity, whereas the essance of creative art is action. Nor is taste the faculty for the nice discrimination between artistic and æsthetic values. The man who is able to differentiate correctly between the relative merit of ten picked pictures by one master, generally possesses good taste of a kind but he does not, strictly speaking, need to call this faculty into play to arrive at a flawless judgment.

The power required to appraise a work of art increases in proportion as the intensity of your æsthetic reaction is heightened and matured by the knowledge born of æsthetic experience. To some extent, though the intellect does not necessarily enter into the creation of a work of art, it is an essential requirement of the man whose business it is to appreciate it critically and constructively. Good taste, on the other hand, has nothing to do with the intellect, in fact the better a man's taste, or shall I say the purer a man's good taste is, the less is it guided by the knowledge which may be acquired by any intelligent merchant who for all his virtues cannot boast the quality of good taste.

Let me give an example. Suppose you are furnishing a room. Let us say you admire Gothic art and wish to furnish it with Gothic tapestries, furniture of the period, a few pieces of contemporary sculpture, in fact you are arranging a period room. If you consult a specialist in Gothic art who assures you of the authenticity and intrinsic merit of every object in your room, you may depend upon it that all your friends who admire your room as much as you do possess no atom of good taste. The acquisition of a Gothic period room requires wealth and knowledge and broadly speaking it precludes the possibility of good taste. It is possible to arrange a Gothic room with perfect taste, but it is as rare as a work of genius.

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A sense of perfect fitness is required, and if you arrange a room strictly according to its period and yet respect the conveniences of the twentieth century, such as parquet floors, electric light and a telephone apparatus, you will produce an effect which jars upon the man of taste. It is easier to arrange a room in which objects of many periods and many styles contribute to the whole effect than to arrange a so-called period decoration. To the historical student any room will present anachronisms but that does not preclude good taste. In fact, good taste implies the quality by which such anachronisms are boldly blended into a harmonious whole to such an extent that the harmony of effect altogether outweighs the gaping disparity between the individual component objects.

To this extent good taste may be defined as the power to flaunt the obvious harmony required by the rules of period, color, and material in such a way as to resolve the apparent discord into a higher harmony. It is a seductive theme, for it means in practice that it is not only possible but easier to create the atmosphere of a Gothic room with perfect taste by placing one Gothic table in a room surrounded by perhaps quite inexpensive modern draperies and a few odd pieces of furniture than by cramming a room with museum specimens of the period.

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The more you know intellectually about the period in question the more difficulty you will experience in following the guidance of your own good taste. You must feel the essential key to your decorative scheme and leave the dry bones of the period, the technical facts, to the historian. It has been said once that the man who cannot see a Japanese effect in Piccadilly during fog should never attempt to study Japanese art, for he can never understand it. The feeling for the essential quality in spite of incongruity of time, space, color and what not, counts and the outward appropriateness of the letter matters nothing.

Good taste, then, is a sense for the intrinsic fitness of things, it is creative in so far as it is dependent on the personal solution of any problem, whether the problem be to write a letter, to decorate a room, to congratulate a friend, or to arrange a bowl of flowers. It requires a critical faculty of the æsthetic as opposed to the intellectual kind in so far as its perfection depends upon the power to take, as it were, intellectual liberties for the sake of æsthetic harmony. And it is desirable above wealth, honor and fame, because its acquisition is conditioned by the practice of two cardinal virtues, firstly absolute honesty with oneself as to one's æsthetic likes and dislikes, and secondly the constant contemplation of beauty in all its myriad manifestations, for there is no such thing as good taste limited to one subject.

Good taste, if it has any meaning at all, implies the possession of a refined touchstone which is applicable to every human activity from handling a knife and fork at table to the true appreciation of the masterpieces of art and literature.

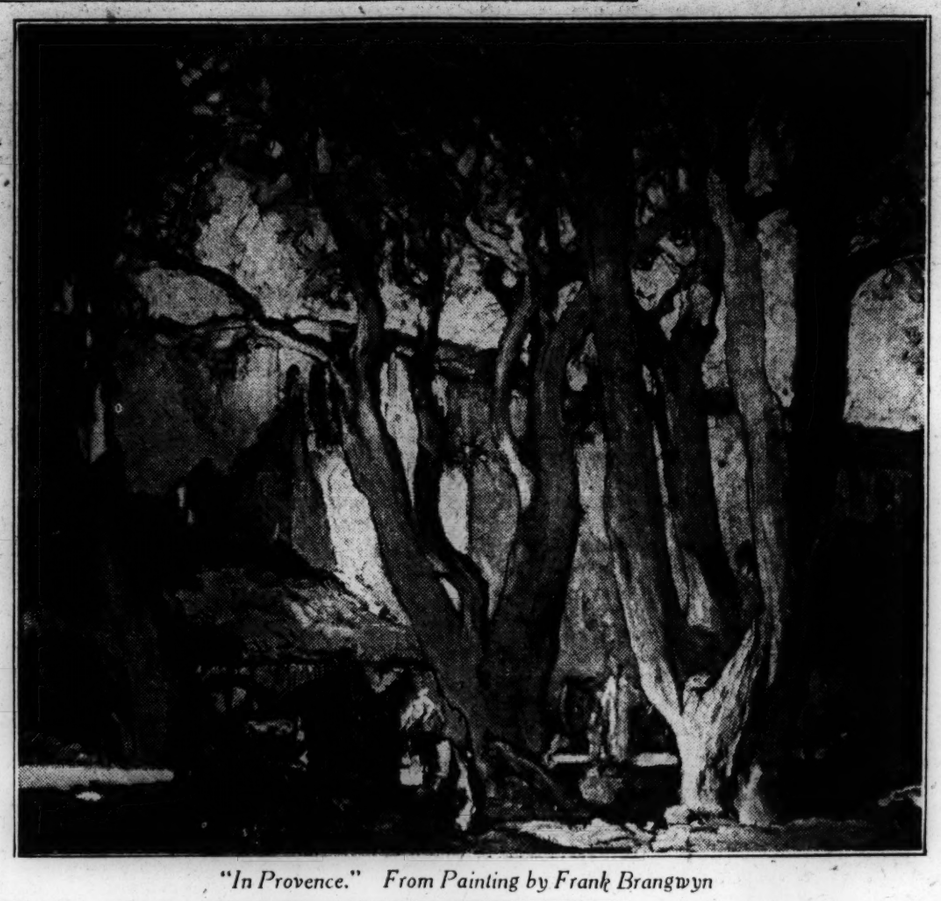
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Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 27

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"In Provence." From Painting by Frank Brangwyn

H. B. Cotterill's Art History

"A History of Art," by H. B. Cotterill. Volume II. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

MR. COTTERILL'S second volume is concerned with Later European Art. It begins with the sixteenth century and comes down to the early years of the nineteenth, while supplementary chapters on the Art of the Far East are added. The scheme of the book is already known to those who have read the first volume: a large and comprehensive scheme including architecture, sculpture and painting, and it is to Mr. Cotterill's credit that, despite the multiplicity of detail, he has made his book interesting to read as well as useful for reference. The arrangement of giving separate chapters to the three arts in each part necessitates some repetition.

With Mr. Cotterill as critic we are not always in accord. His sympathies are strong and so are his prejudices. But they should not allow him as historian to lose his sense of proportion. Italian art apparently means so much to him that his judgment is weakened when he leaves Italy for the study of art elsewhere. Even in Italian art his preferences are unmistakable and not unlikely to mislead the student. In his search for the "spiritual" and his distaste for the "unspiritual" he is apt to make light of qualities as indispensable. Raphael is the perfect painter, the Madonna di S. Sisto the perfect painting filled with the beauty and dignity which only yesterday critics were regretting as mere prettiness and conventional élegance. Even Leonardo is scarcely lifted to so high a pinnacle of perfection. For fallen idols, if they are Italian, Mr. Cotterill has a kindly care. He thinks Carlo Dolci "too much scorned by the art critic and his clientèle," and he would restore to Guido Reni at least some of the laurels of which more discriminating generations long since stripped him. These amiabilities are noted because they are in such strange contrast to the treatment accorded to even the masters in other lands and of other schools.

As soon as Mr. Cotterill turns from Italy to Spain we become conscious of his prejudices. It is clear that for him Velasquez is on a far lower plane that the great Italians. Four pages and a half suffice for his record, and his due of praise is exhausted when his Tavern Pictures are called "clever" and his portraits "fine," when it is admitted that "The Lances" is "a work inspired by a noble feeling and wonderful in its execution," and that the "Memnās" "is greatly admired by artists for the natural, unaffected air and attitude of the various persons." Not one of the portraits is reproduced, though the Rokeby Venus is, and moreover is described as "an exquisite example of his Titianesque skill," with never a mention of the fact that there are artists and critics who question its attribution to Velasquez. Indeed, some have suggested that it is by Titian and that Velasquez, in Italy at the time, saw Titian painting it and worked on it himself. After such indifference to Velasquez we are not surprised that El Greco is dismissed in a somewhat contemptuous paragraph, and that little is discovered in Goya save the vulgarity that "must fill us with disgust."

The architecture and sculpture of France cannot easily be disposed of in such summary fashion. Mr. Cotterill does justice to their splendor and character until he reaches their more modern development. The flamboyancy of French sculpture in the last century none will deny, but certainly there was something besides cruelty and the representation of pain in Barye's bronzes. French painting interests him less. If Poussin is selected for praise, we cannot but ask if it is not as an excuse for a dragged-in argument with Ruskin. Claude, of course, is inferior to Turner in those pictures Turner left to the National Gallery that the comparison might be made—for the artist's point of view Whistler might be consulted. Watteau's landscape backgrounds are "exceedingly pretty" but the subject to which he gave all his talents "is surely one unworthy of the sole devotion of an artist's life." Chardin, who belonged to "a rather unambitious, unimaginative school of painting . . . has perhaps no claim to be regarded as a great artist."

We have made these quotations because we think they are a clue to Mr. Cotterhill's estimate of art. He measures an artist's genius, or talent, by the subject rather than by the power and beauty of the interpretation. We feel this especially in Part V devoted to the Netherlands where, as in the following parts, several pages are in fine print, as if to show the inferiority of the art with which they deal. It is almost incredible that he could write at all of Franz Hals, "Notorious for disreputable habits," and see only "a pathetic interest" in that wonderful group of old women, one of Hals' last two paintings, which is a masterpiece not only for its marvelous technical skill, but for its fine, penetrating, sympathetic study of character and its deep and tender feeling. There is nothing pathetic in it, but there is the beautiful dignity, serenity and sadness of ripe years. Rembrandt is praised less grudgingly, though at the end of two pages only a third of fine print can be spared to him. Vermeer and Terburg are classed with the painters of pictures that "all occupy very much the same somewhat lowly position as works of art"—Terburg approved only for his choice of more "respectable" subjects than appealed to other Dutch artists; Vermeer not approved at all, for to seek beauty "in small rooms lighted by casements" is no doubt to waste time over painters "who have had no discernible influence on the evolution of anything great in pictorial art." But we have said enough to show that Mr. Cotterill as a critic has plunged back into mid-Victorianism.

Of the history of art the student will learn much from Mr. Cotterill's book. For the appreciation of art he must rely on authorities more sensitive to the painter's poetry and less ready to prize a picture as a hieroglyph or symbol of story.

of small vision and imagination, yet technically accomplished. Year after year the picture galleries hold their exhibitions, and I am beginning to be struck by the little that they give that is fresh, vital and of compelling import; yet, as I say, the technical achievement exhibited in these galleries constantly calls for admiration.

And with all this plethora of paint; this expression of the individual in technical dexterity, how few are the artists who have something to say that is of lasting value. This is all the more obvious when, as we have had recently, an exhibition is put forward of the work of a man of the caliber of Wilson and Steer. And now at the moment we are asked to see an exhibition of another really great artist, Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R. A.

The exhibition consists of nearly 500 works, and is to be seen at 184 Queen's Gate. This house was built by Mr. George McCulloch to house his well-known collection of pictures. There is something of romance in the story of this well-known collector, who, when a struggling Australian miner, cut pictures from the illustrated journals to pin up on the walls of his shack. It was in gratitude of the joy the artists employed on those journals thus gave him that he vowed that if ever he made his fortune he would buy pictures. The gallery he built to house them is the best of its kind outside the Royal Academy, and it is surely not too much to hope that when it comes into the market at the end of the Brangwyn Exhibition, it will be retained by some means or other for picture exhibitions, now that hanging space in London is so scarce.

The Prime Minister inaugurated a practice which might well be pursued by others of his eminence, in opening the present exhibition. This is a great service to British art, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald could not have chosen a fitter occasion for his purpose. You enter the rooms and realizing what there is to digest, take a preliminary walk through them; and you are amazed at the output of this man, Frank Brangwyn. Does he ever find time to sleep? Does he ever find time to eat? Does he ever find time for culture? Is there no medium of which he is not a master? Here are oils, tempera paintings, water-color drawings, etchings, lithographs; here are large pictures and small, mural decorations and gems for the drawing-room. Here are essays in decorative color, tone-poems, and subjects of emotional and dramatic thrill; and every inch of the wall is stamped with the genius of the master.

Brangwyn is the nearest thing we have in modern times to the great masters of the past. He is so strong that he sweeps you breathlessly off your feet. He is so generous that he puts whole worlds before you. He gives unstintingly of the deep well of humanity within him, so that even though you know nothing of the value of his technique; though you know nothing of the thousand-and-one subtleties that go to make up his art; nothing of the struggle and accomplishment of it all, you are, whoever you are, duke or dustman, for the moment given new eyes to see beauties which, but for Brangwyn, you might have missed.

And yet, how many Britishers know of him? His posters are seen on the boardings. Many books contain those brilliant thumbnail sketches which say so much in so little. In the public galleries a few of his paintings are to be found. The Royal Exchange, Lloyds' Register, the Hall of the Skinners' Company, the Chapel of Christs' Hospital, Horsham, the Mosaic in St. Aidans', Leeds and the offices of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway in Cockspur Street, London, contain his work. Yet his best work is to be seen abroad. In the public buildings of Canada and the United States, Japan and other countries, the name of Frank Brangwyn is known through exhibitions and executed mural decorations, better than it is here.

Mr. Croal Thomson is, therefore, to be congratulated for successfully persuading the artist to give London a chance of seeing a comprehensive collection of his work. Yet even with this enormous quantity here exhibited, it is to be remembered that time and distance, and one reason or another, has prevented the loan of many of the most important works that Mr. Brangwyn has executed.

Brangwyn's language is an universal one, to be understood by all. He invests onions, apples, fish, brass, bananas and gourds with a romanticism which is curiously convincing, and this in spite of the fact that he breaks all sorts of rules and laws in drawing and color. His Venetian sumptuousness is so emphatic; his fully charged brush so forceful, that anything he says, his mere emphasis, is impressive. He never falls into easy flippancy, which is the one thing expected of such a virtuoso.

His paintings of human activity, quite apart from their subject matter, have an impelling power. With romanticism he clothes labor; and labor with the giant achievements of humanity through it, is the great epic of his life. The lyrical passages in his compositions depicting human endeavor (and there are many) belong to the manufacture of the pictures. They are of the manner in which he says things, and not the things he says.

Yet with it all, romanticism and realism, the great outstanding quality of his work is its powerful design; and it is because of this that an etching, a lithograph what you will, by this old master of the future, contains the big attributes that are to be found in his large compositions and pictures.

S. K. N.

At the Metropolitan Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, June 7

FOR the summer months, when art is best taken lightly, the Metropolitan Museum of Art has arranged an interesting group of French and English drawings, ranging on the one hand from Delacroix to Derain, and from Rowlandson to Beerbohm on the other. While these notations vary in medium and in degree of elaboration, a sense of light-heartedness and restraint runs through them all, whether it be a sketchy penciling from the hand of Manet or Matisse, or a carefully compounded water color by that patient prophet of æsthetic integrity, John Ruskin.

The emancipation from certain tonal perplexities that comes with working on paper has helped many an artist to higher flights of expression. Thought flows on to the buoyant and receptive surfaces with nary a backward look; the fair expanse invites the restive crayon or the supple sable as a virgin sheet of ice the dextrous skater. Barometrically, drawings register with amazing accuracy the weight, pressure, and ascent of each artist, reveal during these half-hour relaxations the inner man so often hidden by the more pretentious products of the studio. Many of these flimsy records are of small consequence, being little more than cast off clutterings of the workshop; but when the artist has warmed to his task, cut his caper with dispatch, and set for all time his seal thereto, the result is of great value.

Rowlandson's Watercolors

Rowlandson's rollicking, rolling gait is most admirably displayed in three water colors, "The Derby," "The Saw Setter," and "The Reception"; each has the waggish, unblushing humor of the day running through every line. This lovable satirist has registered a generous dig for the foibles of mankind in his drawings, but his kindly thought for animals comes out strong in the way he handles dogs and horses, especially the dogs that creep into all the odd corners of his designs. His lively touch and charming color sense are on the highest level of late eighteenth century English art. Four statuesque, scriptural drawings of William Blake call out for discussion and admiration. That strange and sudden seer to appear in the ranks of last-century British artists colored his work with such a positive, personal assurance that they have come to be accepted confidently and reverently. Among the drawings shown are "The Wise and Foolish Virgins" and the "Angel of Revelation." Quite on the other side of the boat is comical John Leech, apostrophized by the French Daumier as "Le Heros du Punch"; a little sketch, typical of the long sequence of his contributions to the famous English weekly, hangs near a couple of Flaxmans, coldly classical outpourings of that artist whose abode, like that of the Elgin marbles, was so far from the isles of Greece.

Beardsley and Beerbohm

The show-off of the British group is Aubrey Beardsley, that arresting but rather overrated prodigy of the late nineteenth century. A large number of his black-and-white designs center the long wall; today they seem somewhat strained and willfully exotic, too strongly derivative of the Italian renaissance and Pre-Raphaelite symbology to deserve the high place generally accorded them. There are lots of interesting items to be seen, such as a wash drawing by Muirhead Bone in his best manner, a labored but informing water color study of the upper arcade of the Doge's Palace by John Ruskin, a pair of fluent, sanguine figure studies by Augustus John, and one of William Rothernstein's sober portrait drawings, this time of Kenyon Cox. To top off with, there are some of Max Beerbohm's witty, acidulous caricatures of British notables.

The French group rather centers about Degas and his pastel studies of the ballet and elsewhere. Three pencil studies from his hand give an unusually interesting glimpse of Manet, who also appears in a wiry little drawing. Delacroix's highly stressed and highly colored romanticism comes to light in a typical study for a large painting, and there are some of Puvis de Chavanne's placid cartoons. The redoubtable Daumier is here, sure of touch and pictorially expansive, and Ingres the portraitist, firm and facile in line, and Meryon the etcher, another stable draftsman, have excellent representation. Several silver point studies by Legros, a perky little Boudin water color of sailing craft in a seaway, some biting sketches by the satiric Forain, a group of Steinlen's posterish designs, lead up to the so-called modernists, Matisse, Maillol, Signac, et cetera. Here the visitor must fish for himself among the troubled waters and not care too much what he brings up. There are two very stylistic and amusing water colors by Hermine David, one of the modernists in mood but one who has not loosed her hold upon what might be called the essentials of good drawing. Thus it will be seen that the gallery contains an interesting assortment of graphic tid-bits, a summery repast among the fine arts that will not too severely tax the receptivity of the museum's visitors these next three months; and there is enough varied humor sprinkled through this aristocratic charivari to well supplement the winter's more serious ponderings on things artistic.

R. F.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Americanizing Opera—Two Methods

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, June 7

GEORGE EASTMAN of Rochester, N. Y., strikes me as having stolen a march on Max Rabinoff of Stony Point, N. Y., in the matter of the Americanization of opera. For Mr. Eastman, I understand, actually has the nucleus of a singing organization at work in his school of music on the Genesee, whereas Mr. Rabinoff has nothing but a scenic studio established at his opera institute on the Hudson.

But I may be wrong. Possibly the man of the little river will prove to have been outmatched by the man on the big. It all depends on the value of the theory you go on. Is opera a voice, or is it a pot of paint? Is it a high note, or a daub of color? For my part, I have always held that when the vocal part of opera is in good going order, other things follow. Nevertheless, I hold in great respect the view of those who maintain that opera today must appeal to the eye as well as to the ear, if it is to be a popular success.

Mr. Eastman is carrying his program of Americanization—perhaps I am using that word too arbitrarily—so far as to insist that the members of his company, now under training at Rochester, sing entirely in English. So that when he chooses to produce such works at "Pelléas et Mélisande" and "Boris Godounoff," he can employ texts that American audiences will understand. Moreover, he requires, I believe, that the performers shall utter their English words with such distinctness that the dialogue cannot possibly miss fire. No experiment, I am sure, could be more valuable than that of opera in English, sincerely and effectually made. Mr. Eastman's idea has been long enough advocated. It ought to be tested.

Mr. Rabinoff's Theory

Mr. Rabinoff seems to look at the whole matter differently from Mr. Eastman, perhaps because he has had a professional career as a director of opera companies, and feels constrained to tie experiment to experience. According to his pronouncements, opera, instead of being raised from the seed in American soil, should be transplanted, full-grown, from Europe and tended till it takes root. He plans having persons who know the scenic and musical routine of Russian, German, Italian and French opera houses residé at Stony Point and train a company in the traditions. Besides that, he plans to furnish American composers with an opportunity to bring out original works. But that is another and remoter affair. The standard repertory must be imagined as given in the languages his principal singers and conductors are used to. "Pelléas et Mélisande" in his company would rather inevitably sing itself, therefore, in French; and "Boris Godounoff," in Russian.

Whoever has the correct notion about it, I hope both men will prosper in their artistic designs and will have their companies in commission before the second century of grand opera as an institution in the United States begins, with the season of 1925-26. Both the waters of the Genesee and those of the Hudson help salt, after all, the same ocean.

Auditions for persons desiring an appearance as soloist at the Stadium Concerts have been going on at Æolian Hall, under the supervision of Mrs. William Cowen, and I was present one day when piano-playing was the subject of test. A jury of artists and critics, of whom I had the honor of being a member, listened and noted down impressions in writing. Opinions, furthermore, were exchanged after the candidates had been heard, at a conference presided over by Mrs. Cowen. In the hall each performer presented the opening movement of a piano concerto, and gave as much of it as the jury deemed necessary for a fair determination of his or her ability.

The Competition Idea

It was to me something like attending a dozen piano recitals in one afternoon. And as a reviewer of concerts, I was interested to find that no lengthy period of listening is required for a judgment. Your opinion may be well or ill considered, but you soon arrive at it. Some of the candidates I should have liked to hear in other things besides a fragment of a concerto for piano and orchestra, with the orchestra left out; or, as happened in a couple of cases, with the orchestral part played by an assisting pianist on a second instrument. But that was more, I fancy, in my informal character of a listener being entertained, than in my formal one of a journalist invited to make recommendations.

Ordinarily, I do not greatly favor the competition idea in music, though I know how much can be said in its behalf. If everybody concerned likes it, I presume there can be nothing wrong about it. All I recommend is, that when you put art into a framework of points and percentages, you take care lest you make art mechanical. But auditions, I should say, are as free as possible from competitive objection. The performers are considered only in relation to accepted standards of the concert platform. In the present case—Are they competent to appear in the Lewisohn Stadium as solo pianists with a symphony orchestra, before a summer night audience of no one knows how many citizens? was the question.

The Civic Opera Association is to give "Carmen," "Aïda," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci" and "Trovatore" an airing on early summer nights at the Polo Grounds. Under the musical direction of Cesare Sodero, it announces the presentation of these works, with singers of high standing, on the evening, respectively, of June 19, June 24, July 1 and July 8.

Géricault Show Held in Paris

Paris, May 27

Special Correspondence

LATELY a retrospective exhibition of the works of Géricault was organized in Paris by the Duc de Trévise in the Gallery Jean Charpentier. Born at Rouen in 1791 Géricault came to Paris for his studies. At this time "Davidism" reigned. The French school exalted the perfection of the forms copied from antiquity, the virtues of the limpid discreet color. Géricault worked under Guérin who watched with anxiety the progress of his pupil toward a new aspect of painting, very astonishing in those days of cold æsthetics.

The diversity of Géricault's métier and of the subjects he has treated are astonishing. To David after all he owes his noble and sculptural attitudes. In Italy he felt chiefly the influence of Michelangelo. In spite of their differences there are in both something superhuman and heroic, an impression of force and action. He has also been touched by the pathos of Caravage and the naturalism of the Neapolitans.

His taste for realism was confirmed by his sojourn in England There it was that he really learnt to paint horses as they are. Hitherto they had been of a type more ideal than realistic. His contradictory tendencies are not easily conciliated. But Géricault had an original temperament, and the ability to put them in harmony.

When he came back from Italy he found public opinion busy with the recent shipwreck of La Méduse, which was going to Senegal and of which a few men were found lost in mid-sea on a raft. There was strong criticism against the administration of Louis XVIII for the choice of the commander of La Méduse, who was held responsible for the loss. Géricault in choosing for subject "Le Radeau de la Méduse" had no political aims. He had found the right frame for the pathetic attitudes of human beings. To reconstitute scrupulously the phases of the drama he became acquainted with the survivors. He worked hard, intensely pursuing realism.

Exhibited in the 1819 Salon, the picture caused a scandal. It was found a hideous spectacle, displaced among all the well-behaved nymphs and heroes. "La Méduse" was exhibited in England. The entrance fee was a shilling. Géricault made 17,000 francs from this exhibition. It was then that he went to England. The country pleased him, for he found incomparable dogs and horses, and rare aristocracy. Later the "Radeau de la Méduse" was acquired by the French Government for the sum of 6000 francs.

It is the only great work, really complete, which was left by Géricault. But his researches in diverse directions, his bold attempts have had a considerable influence. He was the first to exalt the preponderance of the individual over the school. With Géricault the young painters began to shake off the influence of David. He was one of the chief initiators of both the romantic and the realistic art. The present exhibition of his works recalls the influence he has had on Delacroix, on Daumier, on Segonzac and even on Courbet, Corot and Manet.

S. H.

Ethel Wales Illumines "The Bedroom Window"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—Rivoli Theater, "The Bedroom Window," a motion picture written by Clara Beranger, directed by William de Mille.

There is always room for a good mystery play, provided that it is good, and perhaps there is even more room for a good mystery picture, because there have been so few successful attempts made in this field. "The Bedroom Window" follows the modern "mystery" pattern of blended suspense and comic relief; it is sufficiently well "planted" as to plot and delightfully maintained and motivated by a quaint character of uncertain years in the person of Ethel Wales. As a sort of amateur sleuth, writing successful detective stories and living bachelor style with a colored "mammy," Miss Wales gives one of the liveliest characterizations seen on the screen in a long while. Her attempts to set matters straight are not only amusing, but carried through with the kind of sparkle and snap that Mrs. Fiske is famous for. Contrasted with her wonderful mother rôle in that recent gem of emotional picture work, "Not One to Spare"—originally called "Which Shall It Be"—nothing could be more diverse than her present part of Matilda Jones, alias Rufus Rome. The direction of this picture is consistently good, and such able players as May McAvoy, Malcolm MacGregor, Ricardo Cortez, Robert Edeson, George Fawcett, Medea Radzina and Charles Ogle are well cast.

R. F.

"The Reckless Age"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—Rialto Theater, "The Reckless Age," a motion picture adapted from Earl Derr Biggers' "Love Insurance," directed by Harry Pollard.

"The Reckless Age" is a typical Saturday Evening Post affair, well seasoned with sentiment and suspense, decked out with a new title which has nothing to do with the story, and adorned with a rising star from the less exacting region of the two reelers. Reginald Denny is the genial Punchinello in question, and while he does his best for this none too subtly administered adaptation, he fails to keep the gossamer thread of light comedy from getting tangled. Pictures of a sporting nature with plenty of racy action are his forte and an arbitrary elevation to the rôles Wallace Reid made popular does not look promising. The sunny, sans-souci South, with lazy trains and lazier natives, is the pretty setting for this story which involves a British title(an American heiress, and an insurance policy covering the possible miscarriage of the alliance. Mr. Pollard has provided some amusing sequences in this picture, notably the taxi ride over a recalcitrant Florida highway and a furious, fistic finale in a newspaper office from which Mr. Denny emerges triumphant over all obstacles, animate or inanimate. The haunts and habits of fashionable Florida seem to have escaped the cameras, for the personnel of the picture has the look of a small town stock company on location. However, it is a cheery, cleanly concoction, even if the more fastidious fans will find certain discrepancies to fuss over.

R. F.

New York Stage Notes

Early next season Eddie Cantor will produce a new comedy "Restless Joe Malone" by and with J. C. Nugent.

Mme. Johanna Gadski has signed a contract with the Keith Circuit to sing in vaudeville next season.

"Souvenirs," a serious play by Paul Gerard Smith, author of "Keep Kool," will be staged in August, with Walter Houston in the leading rôle.

"The Conquering Hero," by Allan Monkhouse, lately produced in London, is announced for next season by the Theatre Guild.

Applied Arts Exhibit, Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, May 30

INDICATING an awakening to the truth that artistic design related to industry is a need in the United States, the twenty-second annual exhibition of Applied Arts at the Art Institute appears in a newer phase of educational values in a national sense, with a wise regard for European inheritances. It is the most distinguished showing of useful articles dignified by beauty in their design that this city has known.

Visiting the galleries on a rainy day, the writer met a devoted friend of the Art Institute who accurately described the majority of exhibitions of handicrafts in the question—"What's new in fancy work? Is there enough to cheer the hours of this dull day?" Just then the entrance corridor ablaze with gorgeous wall papers from abroad banished the idea of "fancy work," while the prospect beyond of splendid gesso screens the bas-relief over door panels by De Francisci for the Chauncey McCormick residence, the exotic batiks of intense colors above cases of handsomely bound books—the last word of the modern book makers—dispelled any idea of repetition of the past in the offerings of applied arts of the year.

Director Robert B. Harshe, and Miss Bennett and Mr. Scholle, the curators of the applied arts, were the triumvirate making the collection possible. Only those with the wider range of vision and an understanding of what is being done are able to invite and to select the essential. No one can say that any textiles, potteries or jewelry are actually American since the arts of the native Indians are absent, and the Mountain Industries of the south are influenced by borrowed designs. The best handicrafts of the United States come from a composite people of foreign inheritance.

While the interesting Russian dancers in bronze, the Lalique wares from Paris, the Royal Copenhagen wares and the French textiles, refer to international relations, their influence points to a trained craftsmanship only possible here when every great manufacturing center has its industrial art school, and the idea of the value of the arts in industry is so appreciated that genius with inventive ability studies his craft until it reaches perfection. The examples of silver wares, jewelry, and objects of art for household decoration have a finish that certainly stimulates the less efficient visiting arts craftsmen to aspire to better work.

The most original of the American type are the Allanstand Cottage Industries of Asheville and the Mountain Industries of Tryon, N. C. The Allanstand basketry woven from the native white oak, willow and pine needles is essentially American, since the instructors adapt materials and taste to the handicrafts of mountain women. The hooked rug fashion is ephemeral. It is a peasant industry which perforce our colonial great grandmothers adapted. The modern revival such as that painstaking work of elaborate design by Marguerite Zorach, is a passing employment exhibited because of its novelty.

There seems little use of a hand-loom in the days of speeding machines unless the hand loom produces a textile of an original nature impossible on the machine—and this we know is unlikely. Handicrafts Guilds of Boston, New York, the West and the South are worthy of interest yet do not reach the brilliant decorative quality of the batiks by Jean Paul Slusser, Bertram Hartmann and Ilona Karasz.

Potteries lead in the American industrial arts. Honor is due to the Rookwoods who have always encouraged the artist and produced good wares of permanent values. In New York State, New Jersey and New England are potteries whose exhibits convince us that the workers in ceramics aspire to artistic quality. In several instances, the graceful shapes and decorations are as individual as known groups of work from abroad.

Original ideas dignify the utilitarian iron fire screens and door steps by Hunt Diederich the sculptor. Samuel Fellin has brought iron work to a place in the arts through his use of satisfying design. Lighting fixtures in bronze and copper are executed in novel fashions, while in the more exquisite craft of gold and silversmiths the patterns are bewildering. Marie Zimmerman, Lester Vaughan and Frank Gardner Hale are a trio of names back of which lie unusual artistic craftsmanship in jewelry with settings of precious and semiprecious stones and in varied achievements. Wisely, the exceptional art of bookbinding includes the work of men and women known on two continents and in Great Britain.

Given the work of 100 craftsmen and designers filling a catalogue of many hundreds of objects enriched by applied design, it is fair to believe that the signs of the times are here, and that in a showing which compares favorably with a foreign collection exhibited not long ago, there is an awakening to the possibilities of training schools for the arts of designs in American productions. Even the casual observer thrilled by the spectacular beauty of screens by Robert Chanler, Irving Manoir, and Nell Witters, at the next step recognizes commercial values in the dignified decoration of ceramics and textiles for every day uses.

L. M. McC.

There have been long spring runs of both "Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It" at the Lessing Theater, Berlin, with Bergner, one of the real personalities of the Berlin stage, in the parts of Viola and Rosalind. These were most pleasing performances.



Harold Slott-Möller Self Portrait for the Uffizi

ONE of the pictures which attracted most attention at this year's exhibition at the Danish Royal Academy in Copenhagen, was the self-portrait by Harold Slott-Möller painted by invitation for the Uffizi Gallery in Florence. Few Scandinavian painters have had this honor conferred upon them and M. Slott-Möller's portrait forms an interesting addition both by virtue of its good likeness and its artistic merits.

M. and Mme. Slott-Möller both possess a marked artistic personality; they are staunch and valiant champions of lofty ideals in art and view certain modern evolutions with a displeasure which they have frequently voiced with much courage and energy.

M. Harold Slott-Möller has another outstanding portrait at the exhibition in the Danish Royal Academy—that of the Norwegian authoress, Mme. Sigrid Undset, which is a memorable and impressive likeness.

"A Self-Made Failure"

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (Special Correspondence)—Sunbeam Theater. Preview of J. K. McDonald's comedy, "A Self-Made Failure," directed by William Beaudine. A First National picture.

If ever a picture was plentifully stuffed with what film producers call "sure-fire hokum" this is the one. Mr. McDonald takes credit for the authorship of the story, but it would appear as though he had furnished the pivotal idea and then sat as chairman of a committee of "gag men," those nimble-witted professional writers who specialize in funny titles and situations. The result is a very amusing and entertaining picture. Starring honors are shared between Lloyd Hamilton, a popular screen funster, and Ben Alexander, a boy who first won screen fame in King Vidor's first picture, "The Turn in the Road." Hamilton plays the rôle of a "knight of the road" who drifts into a small sulphur springs resort and is mistaken for an expected European masseur. Young Alexander is his companion, having been willed to the road wanderer by the youngster's father.

Hollywood has been grinding out so many squeaky dramas that it is a relief to watch a picture like "A Self-Made Failure," which was put together solely for laughter purposes and which the producer begs you not to take at all seriously. William Beaudine has a merry slant on life and he didn't restrict it in the least in this picture. The cast includes Sam De Grasse, Dan Mason, Matt Moore, Joe McCray, Mary Carr, Patsy Ruth Miller, Vic Poter, Doris Duane, Harry Todd, Chuck Reisner and Alta Allen.

J. A. B.

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URUGUAY WINS OLYMPIC TITLE

Defeats Switzerland for Soccer Football Championship by 3 Goals to 0

PARIS, France, June 9 (AP) — The Uruguayan soccer football team today won the Olympic title, defeating the Swiss team 3 to 0.

In the preliminary match today, to decide third and fourth places in the competition, the Swedish team defeated Holland, 3 to 1. The game was a play-off of a 1-to-1 tie played yesterday.

For the final match between the Swiss and Uruguayan teams the stadium was filled with 60,000 excited spectators, while more than 5000 others clamored futilely for admittance at the gates.

The weather for the game was ideal with a mild breeze blowing and bright sunlight flooding the exposed sections of the stand which were studded with French, Uruguayan and Swiss flags. Squads of police reserves from Paris kept the crowds in order inside and outside the stadium and regulated traffic on the roads from Paris which were jammed with pedestrians and vehicles of every description.

NEBRASKA-KANSAS NINES CLOSE SEASON

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 9 (Special)—University of Kansas and University of Nebraska end their 1924 baseball seasons here today, when they play the second of a two-game series, the first having been won by the Scarlet and Cream Saturday afternoon, 8 to 2. The first game belonged to the visiting team from the start, when they made nine hits off J. M. Davis '25, Kansas pitcher, in two innings, making three runs in the first and two in the second inning.

Three more runs were added in the sixth inning off D. G. Wright '26 on a base on balls, two hits and two errors. The Kansas runs came in the sixth also, and were due to a base on balls, a three-base hit by Phillip Conboy '26, substitute shortstop, and in infield out. B. M. Lang '24, for Nebraska, struck out 11 Kansans, but also gave 10 bases on balls, and his team mates played errorless ball, helping him out of a hole with a double play. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Nebraska	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	—8	14	0	
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2	5	2	

Batteries—B. Lang and E. Lang; Davis, Wright and Halpin. Umpire—G. W. Stanley. Time—2h. 40m.

MOORE ELECTED CAPTAIN

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 9—The election of C. W. Moore '26, of Coatesville, Pa., as captain of the Pennsylvania State College track team for next year, is announced. The fact that Moore is only a sophomore makes the choice an unusual honor. The new leader is the intercollegiate 120-yard hurdles champion. He will enter the final Olympic trials at Boston this week. Penn State triumphed over the University of Pittsburgh in the commencement track meet, Saturday, 96 to 39. Twelve out of firsts went to Pennsylvania State which also tied for first in the pole vault. The feature event was the half-mile. S. C. Enck '24 of State establishing a new college record of 1m. 53.2s.

OHIO STATE MOVES NEARER THE TITLE

COLUMBUS, O., June 9 (Special)—The Ohio State University baseball team moved a step nearer to the top in the Intercollegiate Conference race by defeating University of Chicago, 10 to 2, in the last at-home game for the Buckeyes this year., This marked the tenth straight defeat for the Maroons this season. Ohio State is now within a half a game of University of Michigan for a tie for the "Big Ten" title, and has one more Conference game to play, that being at Chicago, June 14.

Capt. H. H. Workman '24 pitched his last game on a Columbus field, and held the Maroons to four hits. He did not give a base on balls, and struck out four of his opponents. It was one of Workman's best days, not only in the box, but at bat. In three trips to the plate he made two hits, one of them a triple, and scored two runs. He was relieved by Russell Miller '25 in the eighth. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Ohio State	0	0	2	0	7	0	1	X	—10	11	3	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	4	2	

Batteries—Workman, Miller, and Marts; Stubbins, Shimberg, and Benton. Umpires—Schuer and Dailey. Time—1h. 55m.

TO INSPECT GOLF COURSE

CLEVELAND, O., June 9—There is talk of holding the 1925 national women's championship golf turnament in Cleveland. The Kirtland Country Club announced today that it was informed Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, R. I., and Miss A. W. Stirling, Atlanta, former champions, will inspect its course this summer and upon their findings the United States Golf Association will make its decision.

WHEATLEY WINS FIRST MATCH

SCARBOROUGH, England, June 9—J. D. B. Wheatley of Great Britain's Davis Cup team, defeated P. D. B. Spence of South Africa today in the opening singles match of the British-South African encounter in the third round of European play for the tennis trophy.

ABRAHAMS EQUALS RECORD

WOOLWORTH, England., June 9—H. M. Abrahams, one of the first-string British sprinters who are expected to start at the Olympic Games, equalled the world's record for the 100-yard dash, covering the distance in 9.35 seconds during a track meet here Saturday.

Scoring of Olympic Meet Decided Upon

By The Associated Press

Paris, France, June 9

THE OLYMPIC authorities definitely decided today that in scoring the athletic events during the big week of July 5-13, 10 points will be given for first place, five for second, four for third, three for fourth, two for fifth and one for sixth.

This method of scoring, with its discrepancy of five points between first and second places, is regarded in American Olympic cricles as advantageous to the Olympic chances of Finland, which has for some time been considered a strong rival of the United States in track and field events. The Finnish team is believed to be almost certain of six or seven places, and obviously it will be difficult for the second-string men to catch up under these circumstances.

"It is a hard matter for any nation to spot Finland 70 points in athletics and win," A. H. Muhr, American representative of the French Arrangements Committee, declared today. He said he favored a smaller difference between the points allowed for first and second place.

Women s Swimming Team for Olympics

United States Selects 18 and Names Six Alternates

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., June 9 — Eighteen of the leading women swimmers of the United States were selected and six alternatives named for the Olympic women's swimming team last night, following the final day of tryouts, during which Miss Sybil Bauer of Chicago broke her own record in the 100-meter backstroke, and Miss Gertrude Ederle of New York established a new world's record in a special 150-meter free-style event contested for the first time in this country.

Establishing a new American breast-stroke record for 200 meters, Miss Agnes Geraghty of the Women's Swimming Association, New York, was the star of Saturday's events.

Miss Geraghty set a new 50-foot pool mark of 3m. 33 2-5s. in a preliminary heat, shattering her own record of 3m. 37 3-5s., made last February at Miami, Fla. She won the final heat in 2-5s. slower time.

The selections, subject to the approval of the American Olympic Committee, include the winners of the first three places, with one exception. Fourth place winners were named as alternates except in the fancy dive. It was stated that the alternates would make the trip to Paris if sufficient funds were available. The others will sail with the track and field team on June 16. The complete selections follow:

400-Meter Swim—Miss Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swimming Association, New York; Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association, New York; Miss Martha Norelius, Women's Swimming Association, New York. Alternate—Miss Margaret Ravior, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia.

200-Meter Breast Stroke—Miss Agnes Geraghty, Women's Swimming Association, New York; Miss Eleanor Coleman, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee; Miss Matilda Shurich, Women's Swimming Association, New York. Alternate—Miss Ruth Thomas, Ambassador Swimming Club, Atlantic City.

100-Meter Free Style—Miss Marie Chen Wehselau, Outrigger Canoe Club, Honolulu; Miss Ethel Lackie, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Miss Euphrasia Donnelly, Indianapolis A. C., Indianapolis. Alternate—Miss Josephine McKim, Panama Canal Zone.

100-Meter Back Stroke—Miss Sybil Bauer, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Miss Doris O'Mara, Women's Swimming Association, New York; Miss Frances Schroth, Athens A. C., San Francisco. Alternate—Miss Frances Clarke, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia.

Fancy Diving—Miss Aileen Riggin, Women's Swimming Association, New York; Miss Elizabeth Becker, Ambassador Swimming Club, Atlantic City; Miss Carol Fletcher, Pasadena A. C., Pasadena. Alternate—Miss Eva Schultz, Portland, Ore.

Fancy Diving (high board)—Miss Helen Meany, Women's Swimming Association, New York; Miss Caroline Smith, Cairo High School, Cairo, Ill.; Miss Alma Mann, Panama Canal Zone. Alternate—Miss Claria Hunsberger, Athens A. C., San Francisco.

PITCHER CAMPBELL WINS FOR PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 9 (Special)—Purdue University defeated Indiana University in baseball here Saturday, 5 to 2. To Capt. J. W. Campbell '24, are due the honors for Purdue's win over Coach L. H. Mann's diamond team. In his last home game, Campbell pitched one of the best games of his three years of service, and let the visitors down with four hits. He struck out nine Indiana batsmen and did not allow any of the opposing hitters to reach first base on balls.

Two hits bunched in the first inning brought in an Indiana run. Purdue trailed until the third inning, when three safe hits, coupled with a costly muff of a long fly by J. E. Allsopp '24 accounted for a trio of runs for Coach W. L. Lambert's aggregation. Purdue also scored one run in the fifth and eighth innings. M. H. Taube '26 made his second single when he came to bat in the fifth inning and later crossed the plate when Allsopp hit out a line drive.

Two more hits by the Old Gold and Black netted them their fifth run in the eighth inning. Indiana scored once in this inning, a pair of hits and a Purdue error accounting for one run. The largest crowd of the season was in attendance at the game, which was a feature of the gala week program at Purdue. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	X	—5	9	7
Indiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	4	4	

Batteries—Campbell and Wahle; Gause and Moomaw. Umpires—Wray and Rife.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	30	13	.698
Toronto	29	19	.604
Newark	24	19	.558
Buffalo	22	18	.550
Rochester	22	22	.500
Reading	19	22	.463
Syracuse	15	28	.349
Jersey City	12	32	.273

RESULTS SATURDAY
Newark 3, Jersey City 2.
Buffalo 10, Toronto 8.
Toronto 5, Buffalo 5 (called).
Syracuse 9, Rochester 0.
Rochester 12, Syracuse 7 (7 innings).
Baltimore 8, Reading 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Syracuse 6, Jersey City 4.
Newark 3, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 5, Reading 3.
Baltimore 7, Toronto 6.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Holy Cross 6, Harvard 0.
Tufts 10, Springfield 7.
Fordham 8, Boston College 7.
Providence College 4, Brown 0 (20 innings).
Yale 4, Crescent A. C. 3.
U. of Maine 1, N. H. Univ. 1 (4 innings).
Swarthmore 3, Albright 2.
West Point 10, Seventh Regiment N. G. 8.
Penn 3, Colgate 2.
Princeton 10, Montclair A. C. 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Penn State 0.
Syracuse 3, Union 1.
Lehigh 6, Bucknell 4 (11 innings).
Lafayette 8, Rutgers 2.
F. & M. 6, Ursinus 5.
N. Y. U. 12, New York A. C. 9.

TILDEN TRIPLE WINNER

PROVIDENCE, June 9—W. T. Tilden, 2d, tennis champion of the United States, won the Rhode Island singles championship, defeating N. W. Niles of Boston in straight sets in the finals at the Agawam Hunt Club Saturday 6—0, 6—4, 6—1. Tilden, paired with A. H. Chapin Jr., of Springfield, also won the doubles final by defeating Niles and J. M. Dayies of Los Angeles in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—4, and paired with Miss Florence Ballin defeated Miss Isabelle Mumford of Boston and S. H. Voshell of Brooklyn in the mixed doubles, 10—8, 6—2.

YALE POLO FOUR WINS

STAMFORD, Conn., June 9—The Yale University polo team defeated the Ox Ridge Hunt Club team Saturday, 13 to 1, at the Ox Ridge field in Darien, Conn. Superior team work and excellent horsemanship on the part of Yale marked the match. Baldwin starred for Yale. He was responsible for six of the 13 tallies. Carnochan and Lapham played well for the losers.

HARVARD CREWS ON CRUISE

RED TOP, Conn., June 9—The Harvard crews arrived in quarters last night in a pouring rainstorm after enjoying an all-day sail on Long Island Sound and along the Connecticut shores in J. P. Morgan's steam yacht, "Corsair." The varsity crew members met their fathers on board and all enjoyed a fine day.

AMERICAN CLUBS IN GREAT RACE

Boston and Detroit Keep Yankees Busy Holding Lead

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	24	17	.585
New York	24	17	.585
Detroit	26	21	.553
St. Louis	22	22	.500
Washington	21	22	.488
Chicago	19	22	.463
Cleveland	17	24	.415
Philadelphia	17	25	.405

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 6, New York 3.
Detroit 11, Philadelphia 10 (12 innings).
Cleveland 3, Washington 0.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chicago 10, Boston 3.
St. Louis 5, New York 0.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 11, Washington 3.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

No more interesting pennant race could take place in baseball than the one that has been in progress in the American League since the opening day celebrations back in April. Not for a single moment has New York managed to hold anything except a scant margin over the other contenders for first place and the Yankees have even slipped into second place on numerous occasions. As the eighth week of play opens, the Boston Red Sox are in a tie with New York for the lead with Detroit a consistent winner close behind and St. Louis in a position to rally into the thick of the fray at a moment's notice. This is a perfect situation for a league race and when it is considered that this situation has practically existed all season, the fans may readily look forward to a close finish.

The three first teams in the standing—New York, Boston, and Detroit—have all had their taste of first place, and all have been at one time in the second division. They have come back, and teams which perform in this characteristic manner generally come back with renewed strength. Each team has at least two hard, consistent hitters and two dependable pitchers. This means that generalship will win the race, and with such leaders as L. A. Fohl, M. J. Huggins, and T. R. Cobb, men of long years in baseball, pitting their baseball experience against one another for supremacy, this is going to be a great season indeed. It is interesting to note that of all the eight teams in the league, Cleveland, one of the favorites for the pennant at the start of the race, is the only one which has not been in second place at least once this season. Cleveland, after seven weeks of struggling to get a start, is now alternating with Philadelphia for last position.

Chicago, after a brilliant start, has slowly moved down in the standing, and appears unable to return. Washington should hold its present position against all comers for a long period with Walter Johnson turning in exhibitions of pitching which are unexcelled by any major league pitcher.

PENNSYLVANIA IS NEAR A NEW RECORD

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9—The three crews of the University of Pennsylvania here in training for the intercollegiate rowing regatta on June 17, held a four-mile workout yesterday while the three other college squads spent the day quietly, hoping for clear weather during the week. Pennsylvania's row today raised their mileage to 92 in 11 workouts. Coach J. C. Rice expected to send the blue and red boats out for eight miles today, thus completing the 100-mile mark, breaking the record for a week's mileage on the local course. The record was 96 miles, made by Columbia some years ago. With Syracuse and Cornell arriving this week, all crews will enter intensive training.

A hot sun, missing during the week, smiled on the crews Saturday. University of Washington hit it up in its first time trial on the Hudson, covering a mile in 4m. 48s. The shell raced through the water at a speed which commanded admiration.

Coach Vail gave Wisconsin long spins both morning and afternoon.

TECH GETS NO. 1 LANE IN THE SECOND HEAT

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9—Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity eight-oared shell has been assigned to the No. 1 lane in the second heat of the Olympic trials, which will be rowed here next Friday. Tech is in the same heat with the Navy officers' crew, made up principally of the 1920 Olympic champions, New York Athletic Club and University of Pennsylvania.

The Tech oarsmen motored into the country yesterday.

In the first heat, Yale's varsity eight has drawn No. 1 lane with the Navy varsity No. 2 Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia No. 3 and Navy junior varsity in No. 4.

The first heat will be rowed at six o'clock and the second at 6:30, with the final Saturday evening at 6:30.

In the elimination single sculls final, J. W. Crooks of the Union Boat Club of Boston has drawn No. 1 lane and Russell Codman of the same club No. 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	33	17	.660
Indianapolis	25	20	.556
Louisville	23	19	.548
Kansas City	24	24	.500
Columbus	22	24	.478
Minneapolis	22	26	.458
Milwaukee	18	27	.400
Toledo	17	27	.386

RESULTS SATURDAY
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 6, Toledo 5 (10 innings).
St. Paul 10, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis at Milwaukee (rain).

RESULTS SUNDAY
Louisville 1, Toledo 0 (11 innings).
Kansas City 10, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 3, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis 7, Milwaukee 7 (darkness).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	36	15	.706
New Orleans	32	22	.593
Nashville	27	23	.540
Atlanta	24	21	.533
Mobile	27	25	.519
Birmingham	23	28	.451
Little Rock	18	30	.375
Chattanooga	15	38	.283

RESULTS SATURDAY
Birmingham 6, Memphis 5
Memphis 6, Birmingham 2.
New Orleans 9, Nashville 8.
Little Rock 11, Atlanta 8.
Mobile 9, Chattanooga 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Mobile 10, Chattanooga 5.
New Orleans 2, Nashville 1.
New Orleans 5, Nashville 4 (7 innings).
Memphis 15, Birmingham 4.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA WINS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 9—Czechoslovakia defeated Switzerland in the Davis Cup tennis competition by winning two singles matches Saturday, and making the final score 4 to 1. In the opening of the series Wednesday, each team won a match in singles, while Czechoslovakia won the doubles on Friday. Czechoslovakia now will meet the winner of the series between Italy and Denmark.

ILLINOIS TAKES "BIG TEN" GAMES

Coach Harry Gill's Athletes Pile Up Big Score—One New World's Record

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. STANDING

University of Illinois	74
University of Iowa	39
University of Michigan	31½
Ohio State University	20
University of Wisconsin	13½
Northwestern University	11
University of Minnesota	10½
Butler University	9
University of Missouri	8
Notre Dame University	7
University of Chicago	5
Grinnell College	3
Marquette University	3
Purdue University	3
Iowa State College	1
Indiana University	½

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9—Many of the first three place winners in the track and field championship games of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association are today planning to go east to the national tryouts for the Olympic Games at Boston, Mass., Friday and Saturday. They became eligible here Saturday by remarkable performances in the face of unfavorable conditions. One world's record was broken and one Conference mark equaled while University of Illinois ran away from 23 rival institutions, taking the meet by a total of 74 points.

Victory by Coach Harry Gill's athletes was won by one of the greatest scores recorded in the 24 years of the games. University of Iowa was second with 39, a score which often has been enough to win. University of Michigan, champion a year ago, was third with 31½ points.

Capt. C. R. Brookins '24, of Iowa, set the new world's record of 23 4-5s., in the 220-yard low hurdles around one turn. He held the previous record of 23.9s. made on the same track at the National Collegiate meet a year ago. He also set the world's and Conference straight-away record of 23 1-5s. a year ago, at Ann Arbor.

Dehart Hubbard '25, of Michigan, surprised the field by winning the 100-yard dash in the fast time of 9 4-5s. He was not expected to compete in the event, as he usually confines himself to the running broad jump, which he also won Saturday, recording one effort of 24ft. 10¾in., and retiring from the competition. In the century dash Hubbard defeated H. T. Evans, Jr. '25, an Illinois favorite, by a full yard.

Another surprise was furnished by Northwestern University in winning the one-mile relay race. The Purple, out of sight on the first lap, edged into fourth on the second. On the third lap A. O. Martin '24, climbed into second with an Illinois man leading. In the final, D. B. Calhoun '24 passed D. C. Fessenden '25, of Illinois, on the back stretch and led to the tape, while Brookins of Iowa came from the rear to edge out Fessenden in the last 10 yards.

Richard Doolittle '25, of Butler University, winning the two-mile run in 9m. 48s., put up one of the feature struggles. As the closely bunched field passed the halfway mark on the last lap, W. C. Meiher '25, of Illinois, who had been running strongly, sprinted into the lead. Doolittle sprinted at the same time and passed him on the turn. On the home stretch C. R. Payne '25, of Ohio, challenged; but the Butler distance star won by a "Paddock" lunge for the tape. Payne took second, Meiher third.

First-place winners for Illinois were S. J. Makeever '26 in the one-mile run in 4m. 26 4-5s.; Evans in the 220-yard dash in 21 3-5s., tying the Conference record around a turn; and F. J. Schildauer '25, in the javelin throw, with 193ft. M. S. Angier '24, Conference javelin record holder, failed to place.

Competing in the running high jump in which the "western" style was eligible, S. W. Campbell '25 of Minnesota and R. W. Smith '24 of Michigan tied at 6ft. 3in. The Conference pole-vault champion, D. G. Brownell '25 of Illinois, was defeated by J. K. Brooker of Michigan, who went two inches higher at 12ft. 10in. Spectators numbering 6000 yielded a gate of $11,000, half of which is to go to the Olympic fund. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Dehart Hubbard, Michigan; H. T. Evans Jr., Illinois, second; R. B. Ayers, Illinois, third; William Barr, Notre Dame, fourth; H. F. McAndrews, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—9 4-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. T. Evans Jr., Illinois; George Gray, Butler, second; S. McHughes, Illinois, third; H. F. Schock, Illinois, fourth; R. B. Ayers, Illinois, fifth. Time—21 3-5s. (Equals Conference record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by C. F. Coulter, Iowa; D. E. Carter, Illinois, second; J. C. Koonz, Illionis, third; D. B. Calhoun, Northwestern, fourth; K. R. Kennedy, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—50 2-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by H. C. Morrow, Iowa; A. O. Martin, Northwestern, second; R. H. Freyberg, Michigan, third; G. C. Spradling, Purdue, fourth; C. A. Hammerly, Iowa State, fifth. Time—1m. 57s.

One-Mile Run—Won by S. J. Makeever, Illinois; M. E. Hall, Illinois, second; E. E. Schneider, Wisconsin, third; J. E. Van Ness, Iowa, fourth; Glenn Kneider, Ohio State, fifth. Time—4m. 26 4-5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by R. Doolittle, Butler; C. R. Payne, Ohio State, second; E. C. Mieher, Illionis, third; H. R. Phelps, Iowa, fourth; J. C. Read, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—9m. 43s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by D. C. Kinsey, Illinois; L. J. Snyder, Ohio State, second; F. H. Johnson, Illinois, third; H. A. Crawford, Iowa, fourth; J. E. Towler, Minnesota, fifth. Time—15s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by C. R. Brookins, Iowa; C. D. C. Kinsey, Illinois, second; F. M. Taylor, Grinnell, third; G. P. Guthrie, Ohio, fourth; H. A. Crawford, Iowa, fifth. Time—24 4-5s. (New world's record.)

One-Mile Relay—Won by Northwestern University; C. M. Cole, R. R. Loveland, D. C. Harker, and D. B. Falhoun); University of Iowa, second; University of Illinois, third; Notre Dame University, fourth; University of Wisconsin, fifth. Time—3m. 23 4-5s.

Running High Jump—S. W. Campbell, Minnesota, and R. W. Smith, Michigan, tied for first, 6ft. 3in.; D. E. McElIven, Michigan, third, 6ft. 1in.; G. M. Dobson, Iowa, fourth, 5ft. 11in.; E. W. Tuhtar, Wisconsin, and R. S. Wilson, Indiana, tied for fifth, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Dehart Hubbard, Michigan, 24ft. 10¾in.; H. F. McAndrews, Wisconsin, second, 23ft. 6½in.; M. J. Sweeney, Illinois, third, 23ft. 4in.; W. H. Wallace, Illinois, fourth, 22ft. 7¾in.; L. J. Snyder, Ohio, fifth, 22ft. 4¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by J. K. Brooker, Michigan, 12ft. 10in.; D. G. Brownell, Illinois, second, 12ft. 6in.; L. E. Hunsley, Illinois; L. A. Meder, Iowa, and William Hamman, Wisconsin, tied for third and fourth, 12ft.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by R. F. Doyle, Michigan, 43ft. 4¾in.; Dauss Richerson, Missouri, second, 42ft. 11in.; R. G. Dauber, Iowa, third, 42ft. 5¾in.; L. J. Gross, Minnesota, fourth, 41ft. 10in.; C. E. Janes, Purdue, fifth, 41ft. 1¼in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by R. C. Bunker, Ohio, 142ft. 5¾in.; E. R. Handy, Iowa, second, 134ft. 2½in.; L. A. Murphy, Ohio, third, 128ft. 3¾in.; B. F. Oakes, Illinois, fourth, 125ft. 3¼in.; T. E. Cox, Minnesota, fifth, 122ft. 5in.

Discus Throw—Won by Dauss Richerson, Missouri, 137ft. 4¾in.; F. J. Schildaver, Illinois, second, 136ft. 7in.; Rollie McMahan, Marquette, third, 133ft. 8½in.; J. W. Hancock, Iowa, fourth, 126ft. 11¼in.; R. F. Doyle, Michigan, fifth, 126ft. 10¼in.

Javelin Throw—Won by F. J. Childauer, Illinois, 193ft.; H. G. Frieda, Chicago, second, 188ft. 2in.; Eugene Oberst, Notre Dame, third, 183ft. 7¾in.; C. G. Schjoll, Minnesota, fourth, 177ft.; Felice Caruso, Chicago, 169ft. 5¾in.

CUBS LOOK LIKE REAL CONTENDER

Cincinnati Should Also Make More Trouble for League Leader

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	17	.630
Chicago	28	18	.609
Brooklyn	23	20	.535
Cincinnati	24	21	.533
Boston	99	22	.486
Pittsburgh	20	24	.455
St. Louis	19	27	.413
Philadelphia	14	27	.341

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 13, St. Louis 7.
Chicago 3, New York 1.
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 5 (7 innings)
New York 7, Pittsburgh 0 (5 innings).

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

The completion of the first seven weeks of major league baseball finds the New York Giants still leading all National League clubs for first-place honors. New York's pitching has been nothing exceptional; but the hitting and fielding of the organization as a whole has offset what loss has been experienced in the pitching strength. Chicago has been, is, and probably will be, a strong contender for first place throughout the season. The showing of the Cubs has been very gratifying to anti-New York fans, for the failure of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to keep up in the running would have made things easy for the Giants.

The Cincinnati Reds have had a hard struggle to stay in the first division, due to many of their regulars being out of the lineup. The burden has fallen upon the pitching staff and its efforts have been surprisingly successful, so successful in fact that if Cincinnati is not pressing New York for the lead when its regular team is available again, it will be one of the biggest surprises in the season of 1924.

The Pittsburgh team which was picked by many as a contender for the pennant this year has been very disappointing. At intervals, the club shows flashes of its old strength, but just when the hopes of Pittsburgh fans are rising, the team seems to take another slump. We may see a return of its former power, but at the present rating, Pittsburgh appears to be a second-division team and should not bother the leaders at least for many weeks to come. It takes time for a club to hit that winning stride and Pittsburgh seems far from beginning one.

Brooklyn is displaying power with its two additions to the lineup. The hitting of M. J. Stock who was secured from St. Louis at the first of the season has been a big factor in keeping Brooklyn up in the first division. The acquisition of Edward Brown from the Indianapolis club of the American Association who was one of the hardest hitters in that league is another big reason for the fans expecting to see more improvement in the Brooklyn standing.

PICK-UPS

FOR the first time in years, New York will witness a game of baseball as played by the Japanese when the Meiji University of Tokyo opposes New York University at the Yankee Stadium, this week. The Japanese college team is the strongest in that distant country and has scored victories against Yale University, Annapolis, West Point, Syracuse University, Brown University, and Columbia University in years past. It has lost to several big college nines, but practically always by only one run margins.

Walter Johnson, veteran Washington pitcher, although pitching excellent games against all other teams, cannot seem to hold the Yankee batters in check. Twice he has been driven out of the box by the league champions.

Oscar Roettger, reported to the New York management for duty yesterday after a period of inactivity.

The St. Louis Browns announce the release of pitcher Olin Voight to the Tulsa Club of the Western League. When in Boston, Manager G. H. Sisler spoke very highly of this pitcher, too highly in fact to expect that he will remain away from St. Louis more than one season.

Pitcher Baumgartner of the Philadelphia Americans, although pitching for a last place team, is leading the league in games won and lost. The Athletic pitcher has won three and lost none, the only pitcher in the league with a perfect record to date. L. J. Bush seems to be the mainstay of the New York Yankees this year with a record of five games won and only one loss. George Uhle of Cleveland, who led the list at the end of last season, although not having hit his consistent winning stride as yet, has won four and lost three.

ANDOVER WINS AGAINST EXETER

ANDOVER, Mass., June 9 (Special)—Phillips Andover Academy defeated Phillips Exeter Academy, here, Saturday, in their annual baseball game by the decisive score of 9 to 0. Wilbur Shoop, Andover pitcher, allowed his opponents only four hits and struck out 15 batsmen. With the exception of two innings, Daniel Linscott pitched excellent baseball against Andover, but in these two innings the winners made their nine runs and 10 of their 15 hits. Exeter let an opportunity to score pass in the nine, when, with three men on bases and two out, Alexander's drive forced Mumby out at second. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Andover	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	x—9	15	2	
Exeter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	3	

Batteries—Shoop and Dudley; Linscott and McLaughlin. Umpires—Kelly and Mullin. Time—2h. 10m.

POLO GAME ENDS IN TIE

HURLINGHAM, Eng., June 9—The international polo trial team and "The Rest" team played an 8-to-8 tie game today. F. W. Hopping, United States player, at No. 1 for "The Rest," scored 4 of the goals for his team. The trial team included Lieut.-Col. T. P. Melville, Maj. F. B. Hurndall, Luis Lacey and the Marquess of Cholmondeley. The opponents were O. Hopping, J. A. Traill, Maj. C. Phipps-Hornsby, and Maj. E. C. Atkinson.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS BUGBEE

HANOVER, N. H., June 9—N. D. Bugbee '25 of Springfield was elected captain of the Dartmouth College track team for next year at a meeting of the squad Saturday. He has been a high point winner for the Green for the last two seasons in the hurdles at the Philadelphia intercollegiates last year and won his event in the recent triangular meet with Yale and Pennsylvania at New Haven.

ELLINGSON IS ELECTED

MADISON, Wis., June 9 (Special)—E. J. Ellingson '25 was elected captain of the baseball team of the University of Wisconsin, Saturday, for next year. Ellingson has played second base and shortstop for the past two years. His home is in Milan, Wis. The umpire called the Wisconsin-Minnesota game at the end of the first half of the first inning on account of rain. Minnesota batted without scoring.

CHAPMAN MAKES RECORD

George Chapman, United States motor-paced champion, in his initial race for the season on the Revere Beach oval, Saturday night, rode 35 miles to a new track record, covering the distance in 47m. 4⅘s. Chapman was pressed to his new mark by Frank Keenan of Revere, a rider new to the pace game, but fast developing into a contender for Chapman's honor.

Twenty-Four Named in Swimming Race

Eighteen Speed Swimmers and Six Divers on U. S. Squad

INDIANAPOLIS, June 9—The men's United States swimming team, as nominated here, contains 24 names, six of the men being divers and the remaining 18 speed swimmers. The nominations were made by the Olympic selection committee, which went into session immediately after the close of the three-day program of final Olympic tryouts, and were forwarded to the American Olympic Committee at New York.

The swimming selections were as follows:

Ralph Breyer, Northwestern University; John Faricy, Illinois A. C.; Harry Clancy, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.; Richard Howell, Northwestern University; D. P. Kahanamoku, Los Angeles A. C.; Sam Mahanamoku, Hawaii; Pua Kealoha, Hawaii; W. D. Kealoha, Hawaii; W. T. Kirschbaum, Hawaii; Henry Luning, Hawaii; Wallace O'Connor, Venice Plunge, Calif.; Charles Pung, Hawaii; Jack Robertson, Olympic Club, San Francisco; John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.; Paul Wyatt, Uniontown, Pa.; R. D. Skelton, Illinois A. C.; Adam Smith, Erie (Pa.) Y. M. C. A.; Lester Smith, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

In the final tryouts here Saturday Skelton bettered the American and Olympic record for the 200-meter breast stroke. In a preliminary heat he swam the distance in 2m. 56 3-5s. The Olympic record, made in 1912, is 3m. 1 4-5s., held by W. Bathe, of Germany. The previous American record was 2m. 58 3-5s. held by Skelton. The summary of Saturday's trials follows:

200-Meter Breast Stroke, Olympic Finals Tryout—Won by R. D. Skelton, Illinois A. C.; W. T. Kirschbaum, Hawaiaan Islands, second; John Faricy, Illinois A. C., third; Edwin Lennox, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—2m. 56⅗s. (New American record.)

200-Meter Free Style, Olympic Final Tryouts for American Relay Team—Won by John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.; Pua Kealoha, Hawaiian Islands, second; Harry Clancy, Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., third; R. T. Breyor, Northwestern University, fourth; W. D. Kealoha, Hawaiian Islands, fifth. Time—2m. 19⅘s.

High Diving, Plain, Olympic Final Tryouts—Won by Benjamin Threash, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Calif.; A. C. White, Stanford University, second; A. Deferrai, Olympic Club, and Leland Tipton, Hollywood, Calif., tied for third.

CAMBRIDGE LATIN FOUR WINS

In a race that was exciting from start to finish, the Cambridge High and Latin School crew won the twenty-seventh annual Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association regatta on the Charles River Saturday from Rindge Technical School and the Brookline High School. Rindge Tech was the only school to offer opposition, the lead changing hands throughout the race. Brookline was completely out of the running from the start. Cambridge Latin won in 5m. 51⅘s. The race for second crew honors went to the Rindge Tech boat, which covered the course in 6m. 17⅘s., four lengths ahead of Cambridge Latin, which, in turn, led Brookline by two lengths.

EVANS BREAKS RECORD

UTICA, N. Y., June 9—Charles Ev

SCHEDULES ARRANGED BY TWO CONFERENCES FOR 1924-25

Pacific Coast and Northwest Give Out Basketball, Baseball, Track, Tennis and Wrestling Dates

EUGENE, Ore., June 1 (Special Correspondence)—Complete schedules for all sports for members of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, and the Northwest Conference were prepared at the annual meting of graduate managers held here last night. Sports scheduled were basketball, baseball, track, tennis and wrestling. In basketball the troublesome "King's X games," that is, games in a series that do not count in Conference standings, were eliminated, and the schedule as a whole has been declared satisfactory to all entrants.

Oregon will have five coast Conference basketball games at Eugene, in addition to other contests with Northwest Conference members. Oregon Agricultural College, University of Montana, State College of Washington, University of Washington, and University of Idaho will play here. In baseball, four conference teams, Idaho, State College of Washington, University of Washington, and the Oregon Agricultural College, will come to Eugene.

Only one track meet, a dual contest with Oregon Agricultural College, will be here. The Pacific Coast Conference meet, the classic of the west, will be held at the Oregon Agricultural College Stadium. Three major wrestling meets will be in Eugene, one each with Idaho, Oregon Agricultural College, and State College of Washington. Only one tennis match, with Oregon Agricultural College, will be at Eugene, and the Coast Conference meet will take place at Corvallis simultaneously with the conference track meet.

The members of the Northwest Conference present to arrange the schedules were University of Oregon, University of Washington, State College of Washington, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Idaho, University of Montana, Williamette University, Pacific University and Whitman University. The last three are not members of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The completed schedules as announced by Darwin Meisnest of the University of Washington, president of the northern division of the Coast Conference, are as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Basketball—Jan. 10, Willamette at Eugene; 16, Pacific at Eugene; 22, Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club at Portland; 23, Pacific at Forest Grove; 24, Willamette at Salem; 27, Whitman at Eugene; 29, Montana at Eugene; 31, University of Washington at Eugene. Feb. 7, Oregon Agriculture College at Corvallis; 9, Washington State at Eugene; 13, Idaho at Eugene; 20, Oregon A. C. at Eugene; 23, Whitman at Walla Walla; 24, Washington State at Pullman; 26, Idaho at Moscow; 28, Washington at Seattle.

Baseball—April 24, Pacific at Eugene; 29, Whitman at Eugene. May 4, Idaho at Eugene; 6, Washington State at Eugene; 9, Washington at Eugene; 16, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 18, Willamette at Salem; 19, Pacific at Forest Grove; 20, Washington at Seattle; 21, Washington State at Pullman; 22, Idaho at Moscow; 23, Whitman at Walla Walla; 29, Oregon A. C. at Eugene.

Track—May 2, Seattle Relay Carnival at Seattle; 9, Pacific at Eugene; 16, Washington at Seattle; 23, Oregon A. C. at Eugene; 29, and 30, Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

Wrestling—Feb. 7, Idaho at Eugene, 14; Oregon A. C. at Eugene; 28, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; May 7, Washington State at Eugene.

Tennis—May 16, Washington at Seattle; 29-30, Pacific Coast Conference tournament at Corvallis.

OREGON AGRICULTURE COLLEGE

Basketball—Jan. 15, Pacific at Corvallis; 17, Washington at Seattle; 19, Gonzaga at Spokane; 20, Washington State at Pullman; 22, Idaho at Moscow; 23, Whitman at Walla Walla; 24, Multnomah Club at Portland; 26, Whitman at Corvallis; 28, Montana at Corvallis; 30, Washington at Corvallis. Feb. 7, Oregon at Corvallis; 10, Washington State at Corvallis; 11, Idaho at Corvallis; 20, Oregon at Eugene; 21, Multnomah at Corvallis; 24, Pacific at Forest Grove.

Baseball—April 23, Pacific at Corvallis; 30, Whitman at Corvallis. May 5, Idaho at Corvallis; 7, Washington State at Corvallis; 8, Washington at Corvallis; 16, Oregon at Corvallis; 22, Washington at Seattle; 23, Gonzaga at Spokane; 25, Washington State at Pullman; 26, Idaho at Moscow; 27, Whitman at Walla Walla; 29, Oregon at Eugene.

Track—April 18, University of Kansas Relays at Lawrence, Kan.; 25, Drake University Relays at Des Moines, Ia. May 2, Seattle Relay Carnival at Seattle; 9, Washington at Corvallis; 23, Oregon at Eugene; 29 and 30, Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

Wrestling—Feb. 14, Oregon at Eugene; 21, Washington at Seattle; 28—Oregon at Corvallis. March 7—Washington State at Corvallis.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Basketball—Jan. 12, Whitman at Seattle; 17, Oregon A. C. at Seattle; 26, Montana at Seattle; 29, Willamette at Salem; 30, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 31, Oregon at Eugene. Feb. 7, Washington State at Seattle; 9, Idaho at Seattle; 19, Whitman at Walla Walla; 20, Washington State at Pullman; 21, Idaho at Moscow; 23, Montana at Missoula; 28, Oregon at Seattle.

Baseball—April 27, Whitman at Seattle; May 2, Idaho at Seattle; 4, Washington State at Seattle; 8, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 9, Oregon at Eugene; 13, Montana at Missoula; 14, Idaho at Moscow; 15, Washington State at Pullman; 16, Whitman at Walla Walla; 19, Montana at Seattle; 20, Oregon at Seattle; 22, Oregon A. C. at Seattle.

Track—May 2, Seattle Relay Carnival at Seattle; 9, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 16, Oregon at Seattle; 23, Washington State at Seattle; 29 and 30, Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

Wrestling—Feb. 21, Oregon A. C. at Seattle; 28, Idaho at Moscow; March 2, Washington State at Pullman.

Tennis—May 16, Oregon at Seattle; 23, Whitman at Walla Walla; 29 and 30, Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

Basketball—Jan. 6, Whitman at Pullman; 16, Gonzaga at Spokane; 17, Montana at Missoula; 20, Oregon A. C. at Pullman. Feb. 4, Pacific at Pullman; 7, Washington at Seattle; 9, Oregon at Eugene; 10, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 12, Willamette at Salem; 13, Multnomah at Portland; 14, Whitman at Walla Walla; 18, Montana at Pullman; 20, Washington at Pullman; 24, Oregon at Pullman; 28, Idaho at Moscow. March 2, Idaho at Pullman.

Baseball—April 25, Idaho at Pullman. May 4, Gonzaga at Spokane; 5, Washington at Seattle; 6, Oregon at Eugene; 7, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 9, Whitman at Walla Walla; 15, Washington at Pullman; 16, Montana at Pullman; 18, Idaho at Moscow; 21, Oregon at Pullman; 25, Oregon A. C. at Pullman; 26, Pacific at Pullman; 28, Gonzaga at Spokane; 29, Montana at Missoula.

Track—April 25, Triangular meet Gonzaga, Idaho and Washington State at Spokane. May 2, Seattle Relay Carnival at Seattle; 9, Montana at Pullman; 16, Idaho at Pullman; 23, Washington at Seattle; 29 and 30, Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

Wrestling—March 2, Washington at Pullman. Feb. 21, Idaho at Pullman; 14, Idaho at Moscow. March 7, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 9, Oregon at Eugene.

Tennis—May 9, Whiteman at Pullman; 23, Idaho at Pullman; 29 and 30, Triangular meet, Whitman, Idaho and State College of Washington at Pullman.

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Basketball—Jan. 7—Whitman at Moscow; 17—Gonzaga at Moscow; 22—Oregon A. C. at Moscow; 24—Montana at Missoula. Feb. 3—Pacific at Moscow; 7—Whitman at Walla Walla; 9—Washington at Seattle; 10—Pacific at Forest Grove; 11—Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 12—Willamette at Salem; 13—Oregon at Eugene; 14—Multnomah at Portland; 19—Montana at Moscow; 21—Washington at Moscow; 26—Oregon at Moscow; 28—Washington State at Moscow. March 2—Washington State at Pullman.

Baseball—April 25—Washington State at Pullman. May 2—Washington at Seattle; 4—Oregon at Eugene; 5—Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 6—Pacific at Forest Grove; 7—Whitman at Walla Walla; 14—Washington at Moscow; 15—Montana at Moscow; 18—Washington State at Moscow; 22—Oregon at Moscow; 26—Oregon A. C. at Moscow; 27—Pacific at Moscow. June 2—Whitman at Moscow.

Track—April 25—Washington State, Idaho and Gonzoga at Spokane. May 2—Seattle Relay Carnival at Seattle; 9—Whitman at Moscow; 16—Washington State at Pullman; 23—Montana at Missoula; 29 and 30—Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

Wrestling—Feb. 7—Oregon at Eugene; 14—Washington State at Moscow; 21—Washington State at Pullman; 28—Washington at Moscow.

Tennis—May 16—Whitman at Walla Walla; 23—Washington State at Pullman; 29—Washington State, Whitman and Idaho at Pullman.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

Basketball—Jan. 10, Whitman at Missoula; 17, Washington State at Missoula; 24, Idaho at Missoula; 26, Washington at Seattle; 27, Pacific at Forest Grove; 28, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; Oregon at Eugene; 30, Willamette at Salem; Feb. 6, Gonzaga at Missoula; 17, Whitman at Walla Walla; 18, Washington State at Pullman; 19, Idaho at Moscow; 20, Gonzaga at Spokane; 23, Washington at Missoula.

Track—May 2, Seattle Relay Carnival at Seattle; 9, Washington State at Pullman; 23, Idaho at Missoula; 29 and 30, Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

Baseball—May 13, Washington at Missoula; 14, Washington State at Pullman; 15, Idaho at Moscow; 16, Gonzaga at Spokane; 18, Whitman at Walla Walla; 19, Washington at Seattle; 23, Whitman at Missoula; 26, Washington State.

WHITMAN UNIVERSITY

Basketball—Jan. 6, Washington State at Pullman; 7, Idaho at Moscow; 9, Gonzaga at Spokane; 10, Montana at Missoula; 12, Washington at Seattle; 23, Oregon A. C. at Walla Walla; 26, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 27, Oregon at Eugene; 29, Willamette at Salem; 30, Pacific at Forest Grove; Feb. 5, Pacific at Walla Walla; 7, Idaho at Walla Walla; 14, Washington State at Walla Walla; 16, Washington at Walla Walla; 18, Montana at Walla Walla; 23, Oregon at Walla Walla; 25, Pacific at Walla Walla; 27, Oregon A. C. at Walla Walla; 29, Gonzago at Spokane; 30, Montana at Missoula. June 1—Washington State at Pullman; 2, Idaho at Moscow.

Track—May 2, Seattle Relay Carnival at Seattle; 9, Idaho at Moscow; 16, Gonzago at Walla Walla; 23, Pacific and Willamette at Salem; 29 and 30, Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

Tennis—May 9, Washington State; 16, Idaho at Walla Walla; 22, Washington at Walla Walla; 29, Idaho and Washington State at Pullman.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

Basketball—Jan. 10, Multnomah Club at Portland ;15, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 16, Oregon at Eugene; 23, Oregon at Forest Grove; 27, Montana at Forest Grove; 30, Whitman at Forest Grove. Feb. 2, Gonzaga at Spokane; 3, Idaho at Moscow; 4, Washington State at Pullman; 5, Whitman at Walla Walla; 10, Idaho at Forest Grove; 20, Willamette at Forest Grove; 24, Oregon A. C. at Forest Grove; 27, Willamette at Salem.

Baseball—April 23, Oregon A. C. at Corvallis; 24, Oregon at Eugene; 28, Whitman at Forest Grove; 30, Willamette at Salem. May 6, Idaho at Forest Grove; 15, Willamette at Forest Grove; 19, Oregon at Forest Grove; 25, Whitman at Walla Walla; 26, Washington State at Pullman; 27, Idaho at Moscow; 28, Gonzaga at Spokane.

Track—April 25, Linfield at Forest Grove. May 2, Washington at Seattle; 9, Oregon at Eugene; 16, Willamette at Salem; 22, Whitman at Forest Grove; 29 and 30, Pacific Coast Conference meet at Corvallis.

MAY LIQUIDATE CHEMICAL CONCERN

Virginia-Carolina Company Bondholders Plan Foreclosure Due to Interest Default

The inability of the receivers of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company to provide funds to meet the June 1 interest on $25,000,000 first mortgage bonds may result in legal action by the protective committee contemplating liquidation of the property for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders. Under terms of the indenture creating the mortgage, a default of an interest payment gives first mortgage bondholders a legal claim to the control and disposition of property until their issue is satisfied.

While the committee is going ahead with its plans for foreclosure proceedings, it is possible such action may be forestalled by opposition of junior bondholders, although their equity is secondary to that of first mortgage bondholders. In the event of foreclosure, the $25,000,000 of mortgage bonds would have to be satisfied before any assets could be diverted to holders of the junior issue. It is probable that the real result of these proceedings will be accelerated action in reorganizing the company.

The committee in charge of reorganization has had some technical reports submitted on the value of the company's plants, and is said to be in a position to go forward with the plan.

Apparently, first mortgage bondholders have not been satisfied with results obtained so far, and believe court action, looking toward liquidation, may bring more tangible results.

Whatever is the result of the present intentions of bondholders, it is apparent the common and preferred stockholders will have little or nothing to say in the event of reorganization. They will have virtually no alternative but to accept whatever plan is evolved, for, in the event of nonratification of proposals, liquidation proceedings immediately will follow.

Default of interest payment leaves no equity at present for common and preferred stockholders, their interest being entirely secondary to and contingent upon satisfactory settlement of bondholders' claims.

The committee in charge of the disposition of the Southern Cotton Oil Company has not made definite arrangements as yet in the matter of separating the cotton oil end of the company's activities from the fertilizer venture. As soon as an acceptable offer is made, the subsidiary plants and patents will be sold, thus divorcing that phase of the company's production from any future fertilizer business which the expected reorganization may permit.

BRYN MAWR BEATS RUMSEN

BRYN MAWR, Pa., June 9—The Bryn Mawr polo team defeated the Rumsen team, 12 to 10, here Saturday, in the opening match of the Moreton Cup series. Rumsen, which now holds the trophy, had a handicap of one goal. The Philadelphia Country Club team defeated Penllyn, 9 to 8. Penllyn had a handicap of seven goals.

ADVERSE FACTORS STILL AFFECTING STEEL INDUSTRY

Rate of Production Continues to Decline—Price Trend Down —Pig Iron Active

NEW YORK, June 9 (Special)—Two striking sets of statistics reveal the real extent of the decline in production in the steel industry over the last month Pig iron output fell 21 per cent and steel ingot production dropped 24 per cent.

Considering the period embraced by the last five months the industry has exemplified the statement of Andrew Carnegie to the effect that the steel industry was either a "feast or a famine, a prince or a pauper."

For instance, during last December the rate of operations was 65 per cent of capacity; then a rapid spurt brought the pace to 91 per cent in March, the greatest in history, and by the end of May operations were less than 80 per cent. It is little wonder that the captains in the steel industry often remark that what they desire most is stability. Inasmuch as steel is not a purely seasonal product it often seems strange that there is not more regularity of operations, demand and prices.

Drop in Furnace Activity

There was a net loss of 46 blast furnaces in May following the cessation of 40 stacks in April. The suddenness of the drop is comparable to the time of the panic of 1907 and the great steel strike of October, 1919. The total output of pig iron in May was 2,615,110 tons, compared with 3,233,428 tons in April, or as 84,358 tons daily in May compares with 107,781 tons daily the previous month. At the first of this month 184 furnaces were blowing with a daily capacity of 77,300 tons.

The daily rate of steel ingot production last month was 97,343 tons, compared with 128,213 tons in April and 161,075 tons during the peak month of March. The drop in April had been 19 per cent and in May it had gained further momentum.

There are no immediate signs of improvement in the industry. The price tendency is downward, and several of the main supports of business are not buying freely. Railroad demand, other than for bridges, is very quiet. There is inclined to be overproduction of automobiles, and naturally the makers are not increasing steel purchases.

Structural Steel Active

Steel for buildings remains the most active. Inquiries will soon be launched for 32,000 tons of structural steel for the West Side subway extensions in New York. Formal inquiries for 4000 to 5000 tons of this steel have already come out.

The strike of structural iron workers in the New York district is practically settled, and work is now to go forward or building seven schools for New York. New subways in Philadelphia will require 9500 tons of structural steel.

There also has been a moderate improvement in steel plates in the east. The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana is inquiring for 2500 tons of tank plates. The Chesapeake & Ohio still has pending an inquiry for 11,000 tons of bars, plates and shapes, the bulk of which are plates. The Pennsylvania Railroad has just purchased 1000 tons, and a boilermaker at Lancashire, Pa., has bought 1000 tons.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently contracted for 1400 tons for making 40 engines for a Mexican carrier. About 1500 tons will be required for two ferries, to be built for New York City. A smokestack for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey will require 500 tons.

Pig Iron Demand Heavy

Pig iron continues interesting. The American Radiator Company is now credited with having bought 75,000 tons, which is a tremendous tonnage for these dull times. A maker of heating equipment in Westfield, Mass., has issued an inquiry for 6000 to 7000 tons and there are two inquiries in the east for 2000 tons each. Total sales throughout the country during the last 10 days have totaled about 150,000 tons, the largest buying since last November.

The disconcerting feature has been that prices have suffered, having declined about 50 cents a ton throughout the country. Prices in the chief centers are as follows: Eastern Pennsylvania, $20; Buffalo, $19; Chicago, $22; Birmingham, $21; Virginia, $24.

Another unfavorable factor is that the example set by the large tonnage users has not been followed by the smaller buyers. Ordinarily there would be a stampede into the market and prices would rebound.

1923 a Record Year

The American Iron and Steel Institute has just made public complete production figures for 1923. The total production of rolled iron and steel last year was 33,277,076 tons, the largest in history, the second greatest having been 33,067,700 tons in 1917. Total production of steel ingots and castings was 44,943,696 tons.

Among the rolled products, plates and sheets far outranked all other commodities of that class, the total having been 9,497,717 tons, with merchant bars next at 5,552,796 tons. Pennsylvania produced almost twice the steel that Ohio, the next in rank, made, or as 14,470,403 tons compares with 7,339,335 tons.

The most important event of the week was the agreement reached by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Sheet and Tin Workers to continue the present wage scale in effect, starting with the new fiscal year which begins July 1. The workers had asked for advances of about 25 per cent on the average. The workmen yielded gracefully because they saw the present dull state of the steel business. Perhaps they had asked for an advance in the first place to counteract any idea of cutting wages in the minds of the employers.

Copper Slightly Firmer

The nonferrous metal industry has witnessed slight betterment during the week. Copper advanved ⅛c a pound during the period to 12⅞c, delivered in the Connecticut Valley and 13c to the middle west. The strengthening of the London market was the chief boosting factor. This forced up the price for export from the United States, and, in turn, helped quotations for domestic consumption. Buying was only moderate all week. Fairly good-sized inquiries came forth, including one inquiry for 3,000,000 pounds.

It has been variously estimated that the reduction of surplus stocks of copper in the hands of the refiners amounted to 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds. This is another step in the right direction. Considerable copper has been sold recently to France, Italy, China, and England, particularly the last, though Germany, formerly our best customer, has been conspicuously absent.

Silver at New High

Silver reached a new high price when it touched 67¼ cents an ounce. The European Continent and India have been buying more freely for purposes of coinage and the chances are good for the passage of a bill introduced by Senator Pittman calling on the Treasury to buy over 14,000,000 ounces at $1 an ounce.

Lead buying improved considerably during the week and producers might have been justified in advancing prices, but they consider it wise to keep them stable at around 7 cents a pound. New York, though 7.10 cents, New York, was secured by some. The East St. Louis price is 6.90 cents. In lead, consumption has far outstripped the growth of production during the last few years.

Zinc is quiet and steady at 6.35 cents, East St. Louis. There was fair inquiry at the middle of the week which lessened toward the close.

Tin has been advancing, reaching 42 cents a pound. The world's visible supply of tin gained 665 tons in May. Antimony is very quiet and weak in tone. Spot metal can be had at 8¼ cents a pound.

WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Markets Quiet—Money Easy—Government Revenues Show Margin Over Expenditure

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—The markets here last week were quiet, though monetary conditions have been eased by the distribution of £50,000,000 War Loan interest. In the midweek, day-to-day loans readily available at 2 per cent, but this is not expected to continue.

Government revenue in the months of April and May, now published, shows a margin of £20,000,000 over expenditure in the same period, but this hardly more than covers the proportionate amount of government interest charges maturing, so it leaves nothing toward meeting the liabilities involved in the housing and unemployment relief schemes now preparing.

Commercial company meetings here last week included that of Gordon's Hotels, Ltd., which was given preliminary sanction to act on the drastic proposals of its directors for the reduction of capital to consolidate the position of this concern.

Dunlop Reorganisation Plans

Dunlop Rubber Company's capital reorganization plans are understood to be now about to issue. This company claims to have already straightened out its finances and reorganized its manufacturing and sales machinery. It only remains therefore to write down capital to a figure corresponding to actual earning power and this is to be done with a good margin.

Imperial Airways, Limited, announce placing upon the market, for acquisition by British subjects only, £500,000 shares at par. This company is subsidized by the British Government and is to combine their businesses hitherto carried on by Handley-Page Transport Ltd., Instone Air, Ltd., Daimler, Hire, Ltd., and British Marine Air Navigation Company.

Elder Dempster Shipping Company reports for last year a net profit of £428,000, which is £3000 less than in the previous 12 months, despite the depressed conditions prevailing. The ordinary dividend was reduced to 6 per cent from 7 in 1922 and 8 per cent in 1921.

Conditions in the freight markets which improved between January and May have now again been set back owing to a reduction in continental demand for the Argentine maize crop due chiefly to difficulties in exchange.

National Debt Problem

Lobitos Oil Fields, Ltd., declared a total dividend of 15s. a share, being 75 per cent, tax free, for last year compared with 50 per cent in the previous year. Allowing for a reduction in income tax payments, the net profits of this firm for the year 1923 is estimated at 160 per cent on its share capital.

The British national debt and taxation inquiry committee, under Lord Colwyn, is now sitting here. In the evidence taken last week was that of the economist, Prof. Edward Cannan, who advocated a bold policy to wipe out the national debt in 25 years by sinking fund methods financed by Government economics.

A. M. Samuel, financier, on the other hand said that debt redemption must have a relation to the amount of capital saved, otherwise it would involve confiscation. He estimates that £160,000,000 of additional capital is required annually to meet the growth of population and said that unless this could be saved, the working class living standard must fall.

British wholesale commodity prices, now published for May, are down to 76 per cent above pre-war rates compared with 80 per cent in April. They are still, however, 13 per cent above the lowest point touched 20 months ago.

BOSTON ELEVATED BOND ISSUE

Boston Elevated Railway Company has petitioned the Massachusetts department of public utilities for authority to issue $1,581,000 of 6 per cent 30-year bonds to refund an issue of the same amount of West End Street Railway Company, which will mature Aug. 1.

STABILIZED INVESTMENTS



View of buildings as they will appear when completed

ALDEN PARK MANOR APTS.

In the Beautiful and Exclusive Longwood Section of

$2,750,000 Brookline, Mass.

6½% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS 6½%

With Tax Refund Provision

MASSACHUSETTS INCOME TAX, if any, not exceeding 6% per annum on the interest, the New Hampshire income tax, not to exceed annually ½% of the principal amount of any bond, and the four mills taxes of the states of Pennsylvania and Connecticut will be paid by the borrowing corporation on proper application. NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX up to 4% on the annual interest will also be paid by the borrowing corporation when claimed.

Located in the exclusive Longwood section of Brookline, Mass., reputed to be the richest residential suburb, and overlooking Boston's famous Fenway Park, these apartments assure a steady income.

The property consists of a total land area of approximately 4¼ acres, and three eight-story fire-proof buildings, containing 264 apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 rooms each, being erected. The land and buildings have been appraised at $4,300,000.

Alden Park Manor is less than 1½ miles from the business center of Boston—½ block from the Boston and Albany Railway Station—a 5-minute ride to Back Bay and only nine minutes to South Station.

The Bonds secured by this property are thoroughly safeguarded in the same careful manner as those on which we have built our established record for safe investments. Full information about this attractive issue will be sent upon request for

Booklet CM 158

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AN OLD RESPONSIBLE HOUSE

Letters to the Editor

"Will 'Exclusion' Exclude?"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I cannot refrain from writing you regarding your editorial, having reference to the exclusion of the Japanese from the United States, in the Monitor of Wednesday, May 21, under the title "Will Exclusion Exclude?" Looking at the matter purely from the standpoint of the teachings of Jesus Christ, have the people of the Pacific coast any more right to the Pacific coast than any other people of the world? The American Indians might more reasonably deny the right of the people of other countries to come here.

We have on our coinage the motto: "In God We Trust." Why not trust Him a little for wisdom to properly train and control those people who desire to have a part in the benefits of this rich and available country? Foreigners are thankful for our interest and care. Only the other day I addressed a meeting of foreign women in the southern part of Philadelphia, and when I told them I loved them, which was true, their response was most touching. The sentiments expressed by Philip Tindall in his article in the fourth column of the same editorial page do not seem to be in the least in accord with the teachings of Jesus Christ.

The ideal way, it seems to me, would be to establish at each port a place of detention for immigrants, supported by the Government. Then to make it known to all other governments that the purpose of such place of detention is to teach each immigrant, as well as can be done in a necessarily limited time, the requirements of good citizenship. Strictly observed, this would act as a deterrent to some whose object in coming here might not be in harmony with established ideals of good government. It would do away with the obnoxious idea of exclusion. Naturally, the quota of foreigners entering the country would be governed by their willingness to undergo such detention and instruction—their consent, of course, to be recorded before sailing—and by the limits of accommodation for them provided by the United States Government at each port. I believe it would cost the country less in the long run than it does now to convict foreign criminals, and maintain the requisite penal institutions.

MARY F. LOVELL,
Superintendent,
Department of Humane Education,
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Jenkintown, Pa.

Mr. Root and World Peace

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I see that Elihu Root was chairman of the jury which awarded the Bok Prize to Dr. Levermore of the New York Peace Society, for the best practical plan to achieve and preserve world peace. I have studied the prize plan and venture to say that the plan offers Europe so little and asks so much that although England might agree to it, she might not persuade other interested countries to accept it.

Would not a Frenchman, Italian or Japanese say this: "We were asked by President Wilson to recognize the Monroe Doctrine and we were willing to do so on fair terms. Now we are asked to give the United States all the benefits of the League, while she accepts none of the obligations"?

Suppose the League Covenant with some of Dr. Levermore's amendments had been in force when the circumstances which preceded the Spanish-American War happened.

Spain would have invoked Article XI of the League Covenant, and the United States might, under Dr. Levermore's Article I, regard the question as purely American and refuse to remain neutral while the Hague Court was trying the case.

Spain would call England, France, Japan, etc. to respect Article X of the League Covenant, and would call on the League to apply Article XVII.

England, having recognized the Monroe Doctrine, might perhaps stand out, but it seems to me Dr. Levermore's proposals might have enabled Spain to ride off on to the greater issue of the Monroe Doctrine.

We in England should be compelled to decide an awkward question as between the Monroe Doctrine and the League Covenant.

Might not Dr. Levermore's remedy have increased the disorder?

What does Mr. Root think England should have done in that case?

We recognize the defects of the League of Nations as shown up over the Corfu incident, but could not Mr. Root show us a plan of which we could say that it might have prevented some, at least, of our recent wars?

M. C. HAWKIN.
3 Harcourt Bldg., Temple, London E. C.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	2½%
Outside com'l paper	4½@4¾%	4½@4¾%
Year money	5 @5¼%	5 @5¼%
Customers' com'l loans	5 @5¼%	5 @5¼%
Individual cus. col. lns.	5 @5½%	5 @5½%

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	67c	67c
Mexican dollars	51¼c	51¼c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	11 11 32	1⅛

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$45,000,000	$394,000,000
Year ago today	57,000,000	
Balances	18,000,000	67,000,000
Year ago today	31,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	17,572,513	65,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot. Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	2⅞@2¾%
30@60 days	2⅞@2¾%
Under 30 days	2⅞@2¾%
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3 @2⅞%
30@60 days	3 @2⅞%
Under 30 days	3 @2⅞%
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3 @2⅞%
30@60 days	3 @2⅞%
Under 30 days	3 @2⅞%

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	5	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	10	Paris	6
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	7	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Calcutta	7	Tokyo	8
Christiania	7	Vienna	12
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.31⅛	$4.30⅞	$4.8648
Cables	4.31⅛	4.31⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0510½	.0508	.193
Belgian francs	.0444	.0444	.193
Swiss francs	.1759	.1759	.193
Lire	.0434⅜	.0434⅛	.193
Holland	.3742	.3737	.402
Sweden	.2655	.2652	.268
Norway	.1358	.1357	.268
Denmark	.1687	.1651	.268
Spain	.1346	.1345	.193
Portugal	.0284	.0284	1.08
Greece	.0167½	.0176	.193
†Austria	.0141⅛	.0141⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3262⅝	.3275	.4245
Brazil	.1085	.1095	.3244
*Poland	.0012	.0012	.238
†Hungary	.012	.012	.203
Jugoslavia	.0121	.0120	.193
Finland	.021	.0251½	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0292½	.0292½	.2026
Rumania	.0043⅝	.0042½	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7325	.7200	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5225	.5212½	.78
Bombay	.3062½	.3031	.4866
Yokohama	.4100	.4056½	.4984
Uruguay	.7874	.7874	1.0342
Chile	.1060	.1054	.365
Peru	4.15	4.15	4.8685

†Per thousand. *Per million.

REDISCOUNTS FALLING OFF

NEW YORK, June 9—With rediscounts in the New York Federal Reserve district falling off despite the reduction in the bank rate from 4½ to 4 per cent on May 1 and open market rates for money working to lower levels, reports of another prospective cut in the rate already are gaining currency. There have been no indications from official sources, however, of a contemplated change.

TREASURY ISSUE OF 2¾ PER CENT IS LOWEST SINCE 1914

WASHINGTON, June 9—The United States Treasury announces a new issue of $150,000,000 certificates of indebtedness bearing 2¾ per cent interest, dated June 15 and maturing Dec. 15, 1924. This is the lowest rate on governmental financing since the World War opened in 1914.

Maturing securities and interest on the public debt due June 16, require an outlay of $521,000,000, yet with the new issue of certificates, together with tax payments due June 15 and balances on hand, the Treasury will meet its obligations and carry on to Sept. 15, the next tax-paying date, when additional financing will be undertaken.

The new issue will offer little or no competition to other security offerings because of the large surplus of bank funds, the short term of the issue and the dearth of early maturing investment paper for which there is a good demand.

FORECASTS RECORD OIL CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, June 9—Record breaking consumption of oil this year was forecast today by Edward L. Doheny, head of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, who said an increasingly vast quantity of gasoline would be needed.

He based his optimism on the available crude oil supplies and the growing demand. Instead of a large supply of oil being a detriment, such a condition, he said, was the base on which expansion of the industry was founded and the factor which always led to successful operations.

WOOLWORTH SALES SHOW LARGE GAINS

NEW YORK, June 9—Of $2,283,265, or 15.44 per cent increase reported for May Woolworth sales, the old Woolworth stores were responsible for $1,570,380, representing an increase of 10.68 per cent more than the old store sales in May, 1923.

In five months the old stores were responsible for $6,106,761 of the $9,015,162 increase, this gain representing an increase of 9.14 over sales of old stores in the corresponding months of last year.

CUBA'S FINANCIAL POSITION IMPROVES

NEW YORK, June 9—Cuba's improved financial condition was emphasized in an announcement that the island republic had called for retirement on June 30 its entire issue of $18,352,400, 6 per cent, treasury loan of 1917, an obligation assumed during the war with Germany.

Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, a close observer of Cuban financial affairs, said quiet and steady progress was being made and that the Government had been living within its income and amortizing its debts out of each year's surplus.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, June 9—Bank of Germany's condensed statement (in gold marks) follows:

	Latest report	Prev. report
Silver and coins	610,000	610,000
Gold reserve	441,800,000	441,800,000
Of wh gld in for bks	16,100,000	16,100,000
Rentenbank notes	321,800,000	290,500,000
Bills exchg & chks	817,800,000	817,600,000
R'mark bils & chks	1,113,700,000	1,131,000,000
Reichsbank circu'n	925,500,000	749,300,000
Lns fm Rentenbank	800,000,000	800,000,000

ACTIVE TRADING IN SPECIALTIES A MARKET FEATURE

Stocks Become Stronger After Many New Low Prices Are Recorded

The New York stock market ushered in the new week with irregularly higher prices. Adjournment of Congress, with its removal of uncertainty regarding legislation, inspired buying in various sections of the list, but it was of a cautious character, most of the price changes being of a fractional nature. Rails were in fairly good demand, Erie and Atlantic Coast Line opening ½ point higher.

Stock prices turned reactionary soon after the opening, as heavy selling orders appeared in a number of specialties which have been adversely affected by trade conditions.

New 1924 lows were established by more than a dozen shares, including Lima Locomotive, U. S. Realty, Otis Steel preferred, Replogle Steel and South Porto Rican Sugar, the losses ranging from fractions to 3 points. Willys Overland preferred dropped 2¾.

Independent strength was shown by Pierce Oil preferred, National Lead and Punta Alegre Sugar, up 1 to 2 points, and by Fleischmann and Philadelphia Company, which touched new 1924 tops. All the U. S. Government bonds touched new highs.

Foreign exchange rates held steady with little trading due to the observance of Whitmonday abroad.

Market Is Spotty

The market presented a spotty appearance during the morning, with trading in light volume. An apparent effort to unsettle the general list by concentrating pressure on the steel shares in anticipation of another big drop in the May unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation, to be made public tomorrow, met with little success, although United States Steel common duplicated its 1924 low of 94¾, while Bethlehem and Vanadium touched new bottom prices.

Investment buying of public utilities resulted in some good gains in those issues, International Telephone rising 2¼ to 76⅝, a new 1924 top, and Virginia Railway & Power moving up 2 points.

Call money opened at 2½ per cent, the lowest renewal rate in five years.

Easy monetary conditions, continued strength of Liberty bonds and concerted buying of various low-priced railroads and industrials contributed to a general rise in the afternoon.

Oil, sugar and leather issues were sold for, also U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, International Paper, Savage Arms, American Can, Woolworth (new), Amrelcan Radiator, New York Dock, and Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron, thereby disclosing quite a varied demand.

Government Bonds Up

Stimulated by the Treasury offering of $150,000,000 certificates on a 2¾ per cent basis, the drop in call money to 2½ per cent, and the further ease in time funds, United States Government obligations reached new peak prices for the year in today's early bond trading.

The Treasury 4¼s sold at a new record high of 103.12 and active Liberty bonds mounted 6 to 14-32 to the year's highest levels. Demand for the Government issues was unusually brisk with large blocks changing hands.

Prices were firm in other sections of the list with active bidding for an assortment of railroad liens. A drop in the new Japanese 6½ per cent bonds to a new low record at 89¾ reflected unbusiness over disturbances resulting from the exclusion act. Japanese 4s moved about a point lower.

Mexican assented 4s also sold at a new low record at 19½.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA GASOLINE SALES HIGHEST EVER

With its gasoline sales running 15 to 20 per cent ahead of 1923, Standard Oil Company of Indiana is handling the biggest business in its career at this season of the year.

Generally credited with doing between 15 and 20 per cent of the total gasoline business of the United States, Indiana had sales approximating 1,200,000,000 gallons of gasoline last year in its territory covering 10 central and mid-western states.

At the present increase, Indiana's business is running at a rate which would indicate total sales of gasoline this year of around 1,450,000,000 gallons. In addition, Indiana delivers considerable gasoline at Gulf ports for export, approximating 100,000,000 gallons a year.

With its gasoline business showing such a substantial rate of increase, despite poor weather conditions, sales of lubricating oils must also be going ahead at a rate about equaling the increase in gasoline business.

While it is too early to estimate 1924 profits, marketing conditions are favorable for Indiana, for it is running its refineries to a considerable extent on crude oil bought during the low prices of 1923. Then, too, the tank wagon price in its territory has been rather stable which, taken with the fact that it is running cheap crude, means good profits.

WHEAT MARKET IS SOMEWHAT LOWER

CHICAGO, June 9—Beneficial rains in the spring wheat territory, both north and south of the Canadian line, led to lower prices early today for wheat. The opening varied from unchanged figures to ½c lower, with July 1.04⅛@1.04⅜ and September 1.05Z@1.05⅝.

Corn and oats held relatively firm. Corn opened unchanged to ½c higher, July 78⅛@78⅝c.

Oats started unchanged to one-eighth cent up, July 46¼c.

Provisions were dull.

ST. LOUIS

Price range for week ended June 7:

STOCKS	High	Low	Close	Net chge
9 Am Credit Ind. 38	35	35		
110 Best Clymer M	20½	20½	20½	
25 Brown Shoe Co	40	40	40	
76 Brown Shoe pf	88¼	87½	87¾	—1¾
10 Cent C&C com	57½	57½	57½	—2
5 do pf	56	56	56	—2
115 Ely&W DG com	21	21	21	+ ½
5 do 1st pf	104	104	104	
5 Emerson El pf	92	92	92	—2
1 First Nat Bnk	200	200	200	
105 Fulton I W com	30½	30	30	
50 Hamb Brown Sh	45	45	45	
485 Hydraul P B pf	66	64½	66	— ½
37 Inter Shoe com	76	75¼	75½	+ ½
27 do pf	116½	116	116½	— ½
425 Johns S&S com	53	52	52	—1½
45 Laclede Steel	100	100	100	
69 Mo Portl Cem	99	98	98	—1
15 Nat Candy	80½	80½	80½	— ½
78 Nat Bk Com	138½	137½	138	—2
Rice-S DG 1 pf	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
54 Southw B T pf	105	104¾	104¾	— ¼
30 Un Rys pf	11	11	11	
78 Wagner Elec	24½	24	24¼	+ ½
7 do pf	80	79½	79½	+2½
BONDS				
$60,000 AG&SL 7	64½	63½	63½	
50 do 5s	64	62¾	62¾	
1,000 E SL&S Co 5s	78	78	78	

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last June 9	Last June 7
Adams Ex	77⅛	77½	77½	77⅛	...
Adv-Rumely	6	6	6	6	...
Alaska Juneau	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Allied C & D	70½	71	70½	71	71
Allied C&D pf	116½	116½	115½	116½	...
Allis-Chal	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...
Am Ag Chem	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
Am Ag Ch pf	22½	23	22½	23½	23½
Am Beet Sug	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Am Beet S pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
Am Bosch	24½	24½	24½	24½	22⅝
Am Can	103¾	104½	102	104¾	103¾
Am Express	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
Am Hide pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	53⅝
Am Loco	72½	72½	72½	72½	72
Am Radiator	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
Am Smelting	61¾	62	61¾	61¾	61
Am Smelt pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¼
Am Steel	34	34	34	34	34
Am Sugar	40	41	40	41	39½
Am Sugar pf	80½	82¼	80½	82¼	79
Am T & T	127	127¼	126¾	127¼	127
Am W Works	68¾	68¾	67½	68¾	68
Am W W 6%	80	81½	80	81½	77
Am Woolen	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	68½
Am T & T rts	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
Anaconda	30	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	30
Asso Oil	28	28	28	28	27⅞
Atchison	102½	102¾	102½	102½	102½
Atchiso npf	90	90	90	90	90
Atl Coast L	122	123½	122	123½	121½
Atl G&WI	15	15	15	15	...
Atl Refin	101	102¼	101	102¼	101⅛
Austin Nich	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
Baldwin	107¼	107⅞	106⅝	107⅞	107⅜
Balt & Ohio	54⅞	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	54½
Beth Steel	45⅞	46⅛	45⅛	46	46⅛
Brit St 2 pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
Br Edison	108	108¼	108	108	108
Br Man Tr	16	16	16	16	16
Brown Sh pf	86	86	86	86	...
Cal Pet	22	22½	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝
Callahan	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	...
Cal & Hecla	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	...
Can Pac	145⅞	145⅞	145⅛	145⅞	...
Case pf	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	...
Cen Leather	11	11⅞	11	11⅞	11
Cen Leath pf	41⅜	43¼	41⅜	43¼	...
Century Rib	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	...
Cerro de P	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
Chandler M	46	46½	45½	46½	46
Ches & Ohio	78⅛	78¼	78⅛	78¼	78¼
Ches & O pf	103	103	103	103	...
Chi Tel Cab	42½	42¾	42¼	42½	...
Chi & Alton	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	...
Chi & Alt pf	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	...
Chi Gt W pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
Chi M&StP	12	12	12	12	12
Chi M&SP pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
Chi & NW	52¾	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	51⅞
Chi R I	25½	26	25¼	26	25½
Chi R I 7%	79	79	79	79	80
Chi StP&Om	32	33	33	33	34
Chi StP&Om pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
Chile Copper	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛
Colo F & I	39½	39¾	39	39	39
Colo South	30½	30⅞	30½	30½	30½
Col Gas	36½	37¾	36¼	37¼	36⅝
Com Inv Tr pf	94	94	94	94	...
Com Sol A	53	53	53	53	...
Congoleum	40	40	38¾	39¾	39½
Con Gas	64¼	64⅞	64	64⅞	62¾
Cont Can	47¾	48	47¾	48	47
Cont Motors	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
Corn Prod	35	35	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝
Cosden Co	24¾	25⅝	24¼	25⅝	24⅝
Crucible	49⅝	50	48⅞	50	50
Cuba Cane pf	55⅞	56⅛	55½	56⅛	56⅛
Cuban Am S	29	29⅝	28½	29⅝	28¾
Cuyamel Fru	58¾	58¾	58½	58⅞	58⅝
Dan Boone	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22
Davison	45¼	46¼	44⅞	46¼	45⅜
Del Lac & W	121	121	121	121	120
Del & Hud	114½	115	114½	115	114½
Det Edison	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104½
Dome Mines	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
Dupont	116	116	115¾	115¾	116
Eaton Axle	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	...
Elec Battery	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	...
End Johnson	58⅝	59	58⅜	59	...
Erie	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅝	27⅛
Erie 1 pf	34	34½	33¾	34¼	34
Erie 2 pf	29	29	29	29	29⅛
Famous Play	76	76	75½	75½	76¼
Fifth Ave B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
Fisher B pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	6
Fairbanks M	27	27¼	27	27¼	...
Fisk Rubber	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
Fisk Rub pf	41	41	41	41	...
Fleischmann	50¾	51½	50¾	51¼	50¼
Freeport Tex	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
Gen Petm	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	...
Gen Electric	217½	219½	216⅞	219¾	216
Gen-Elec-Spl	11	11	11	11	10⅞
Gen Motor	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
Gen Refract	42	42	42	42	...
Goodrich	18	18¼	18	18¼	18
Goodyear pf	42¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	...
Gray & Davis	4	4	4	4	3¾
Grt Nor pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜
Greene-Can	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	...
Guantanamo	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
Gulf Mobile pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
Gulf Steel	64½	64⅝	64	64½	64⅞
Hayes Wheel	32⅜	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	32½
Homestake	46	46	45	45	...
Houston Oil	63	63¼	63	63½	62½
Hudson Mot	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅞	23½
Hupp Motor	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞
Ill Central	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝
Ill Cent pf A	105¾	105¾	105½	105½	105¾
Indian Mot	16	16	16	16	...
Indian Refin	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
Ing Rand	188	188	188	188	188
Interboro RT	20½	21¼	20½	21¼	21
Int Comb	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	22½
Int Gt Nor	29	29	29	29	28
Int M Mar pf	31½	31¾	31	31¾	31¾
Int Nickel	13⅞	14¼	13⅜	14¼	13⅝
Int Paper	44⅜	47¼	44⅜	46⅝	44⅞
Int Paper pf	70¼	70½	70¼	70¼	...
Int Tel & Tel	73¾	76⅜	73¾	76½	74½
Invincible	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	11⅝
Iron Product	42	42	42	42	...
Kayser	21½	21½	21¼	21½	...
Kelly Spring	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	13½
Kelly Spr 8%	40	40	40	40	40
Kennecott	37¾	37¾	37¾	37½	37⅝
Keystone T	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
Lehigh Val	44	44⅝	44	44	43⅝
Lehigh V rts	27⅝	28½	27⅜	28½	27⅝
Lima Loco	56	56	56	56	...
Loews Inc	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	...
Loft Inc	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
Loose-W Bis	55½	55½	55½	55½	53¼
Louis & Nash	93	93	93	93	...
Ludlum Steel	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
Mack Truck	81¼	82⅝	81	82⅛	81¼
Magma Cop	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	27¼
Man E Sup	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	40⅞
Man Elv mg	35	35	35	35	35½
Marland Oil	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	30
Marlin Rock	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½
Maxwell A	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
Maxwell B	10½	10½	10¼	10½	10½
May D St pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
Mex Seaboard	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20	20
Mex Seab ctf	19¼	20	19¼	20	19½
Miami Cop	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Mid States O	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
Mo K & T	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
Mo K & T pf	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36½
Mo Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	14⅞
Mo Pacific pf	45	46	45	45⅞	45⅛
Mont Ward	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅝	22⅜
Moon Motor	19	19	19	19	19
Mother Lode	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
Nat Dept Sto	37	37	37	37	...
Nat Dept pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
Nat Enamel	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	...
Nat Lead	131	131	131	131	...
Nat Ry of Mex	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
Nevada-Cons	12	12	12	13	13
New Or Tex	97	97½	96½	97	...
NY Air Br	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39
NY Air Br A	49½	49½	49½	49½	...
NY Central	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	101¾
Nlag F P pf	27	27	27	27	...
NY C&StL	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81
NY Dock	32	34	32	34	...
NY Dock pf	48	49	49	49	...
NY NH & H	19¾	19½	19¼	19½	19¾
Norf & West	120¾	122	120¼	122	120
North Am	26	26¼	26	26	26¼
North Pac	53½	53¾	53¼	53¾	53
Nunnally	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	...
Okla Prod	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
Otis Steel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
Otis Steel pf	52¼	52¼	50	50	...
aPac Gas & E	93	93	93	93	...
Pac Oil	46	46⅞	46	46⅞	46½
Packard Mot	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10¼
Pan-Am ePt	50½	51¼	50¼	51	52½
Pan-Am B	49¼	49⅞	48⅞	49½	49
Park & Tilf	25½	25½	25½	26½	...
Penn C & C	24	24	24	24	...
Penn RR	43½	43⅝	43½	43½	43½
Penn Pow pf	96¾	97	96¾	96¾	...
Pere Marq	51	51	50⅝	51	51
Phil Co	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47½	47⅜
Phila Read	46½	47⅝	46⅜	47⅝	45⅞
Phillips Pet	33¾	34	33½	34	33¼
Pierce-Arrow	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
Pierce-A pr pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	...
Pierce Oil	2	2	1⅞	2	2
Pierce Oil pf	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	27⅝
Pitts-till pf	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12
Pitts & W Va	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	...
Pub Serv rts	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
Pressed Steel	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
Prod & Ref	24¼	24	24	24⅜	23⅜
Pub Serv	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	48¼	47⅞
Pullman	121	121	120½	120⅝	120
Punta Sugar	49	49¼	48	49¼	48
Pure Oil	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛
Ray Copper	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	...
Reading	53⅝	54	53⅜	54	53¾
Reading rts	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21
Replogle Stl	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	...
Repub Stl	43⅜	43⅜	42½	42½	42½
Reynolds Spr	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	...
Royal Dutch	50½	50½	50½	50½	49¾
St Joseph*	24⅝	24½	24⅜	24½	24⅛
St L & S F	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	21
St L & S F pf	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	...
St L So W	35½	39½	38	39¼	38⅝

	Open	High	Low	Last June 9	Last June 7
St L So W pf	20½	20½	19½	20½	20⅛
Savage Arms	47	48⅜	47	48⅜	46½
Seabd A L	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
Seabd A L pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅞
Sears Roe	82¼	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	82
Seneca Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
Shattuck-Ari	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
Shell Union	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜
Simmons	22¼	23⅜	22	23⅛	22⅛
Simms Petro	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
Skelly Oil	18¾	18¾	17½	18⅜	18¾
Sinclair	18¾	18⅝	18	18⅝	18¾
Sinclair pf	78	78	78	78	78
Sloss Shef	53	53	52	53	...
So P R Sugar	64½	66½	64½	66⅛	64⅞
So Pacific	88¾	89	88⅜	89	88⅝
So Railway	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅝	33⅛
So Oil NJ	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
Stan Pl Glass	33½	33½	33¼	33½	34
Stew-Warner	60¼	62¼	60½	62¼	61⅜
Stromberg	59½	59½	58½	59½	...
Studebaker	32½	32⅞	32	32⅝	32½
Sub Boat	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8
Super Oil	6¼	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
Tenn Cop	7	7	7	7	7
Tex Co	38¼	38¼	38	38⅝	38½
Tex & Pac	29	29½	29	29½	29
Third Ave	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...
Timken	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜
Trans Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Under Type	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	...
Un Pacific	130	130½	130	130½	130
Un Tk aCr	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
Un Alloy Stl	25	25	25	25	...
Uni Fruit	186¾	186¾	186¾	186¾	187
Uni Ry Inv	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
US Cl Pipe	86⅞	88¾	85⅝	88¼	86⅛
US Cl P pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	...
US Ind Alc	63⅝	68⅞	63½	63⅞	63⅜
US Realty	91¼	91¼	90	91¼	91¼
US Realty pf	100	101	100	101	100⅜
US Rubber	24⅞	25	24½	24½	25⅛
US Rub pf	70⅜	71½	70⅜	71½	70⅜
US Steel	94⅜	94⅞	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜
US Steel pf	119½	119⅝	119½	119½	...
Utah Secur	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	28⅝
Va-Car Chem	1	1	1	1	1
Va Car Ch pf	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜	3
Va Ry & Pow	54½	56	54½	56	52¾
Vanadium	20⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅜	20⅛
Vivaudou	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
Wabash	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
Wabash pf A	45¼	45¼	44⅜	45¼	45¼
West Md 2 pf	16	16	16	16	16¼
West Pac	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
West Penn	63½	63½	63	63	64
West Union	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	...
Westing A B	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
Westing Elec	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57⅝
Wheeling L E	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
Wick Spence	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Willys Over	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Willys-O pf	66¼	66¼	64	65⅝	66⅜
Wilson & Co	4½	4½	4½	4½	5
Wilson pf	16	16	16	16	16
Woolworth	85⅝	85⅝	83¾	85⅝	83
Wor Pump B	61	61	61	61	...
Wright Aero	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞

*Ex-dividend.

SHOE DEMAND IN BOSTON MARKET VERY IRREGULAR

Reports of Price Concessions Unsettle Trade—Export Demand Large

The demand for footwear is not so remarkably quiet as it is irregular, reports having gone abroad that shoe prices have broken through the supposed established lists. This is partly attributed to wage concessions, which are unimportant because of their local character, and to the terms offered by those who are determined to keep factory organizations intact because they are on the verge of fall activity.

The shoe stage is well set for the coming of the buyers, modes up to date are extremely attractive, and for wear resisting qualities it is doubtful if any previous season offered footwear equal to what is lined up today.

Though the leather markets may be featured with dullness, and tanners are low in their production, the chance of the prices of shoe stock dropping to any great extent is negligible. On the contrary buyers of leather admit that any aggressive buying will surely lift the price of tannages coming within its influence.

Tanners of oak or union sole leather report the movement of any of the grades as slow, with the future prospects still in doubt, conditions resisting the most strenuous selling methods. Offal, either union or oak, is selling in small lots with an occasional car load at lower prices. The same stereotyped price list is offered that has been seen for the past month or two, but buyers might shave a good sized fraction off when bidding on fair sized lots.

Official reports of April exports of bends, backs and sides show a smart gain over the corresponding month last year. Total bends, backs and sides, 1,058,651 pounds; value, $296,965; average a pound, 28.1 cents. This is nearly 500,000 pounds more than in April, 1923.

Calfskins Quiet

Calfskins are quiet, although offerings of medium and light weights tempted manufacturers to try them in several lines of shoes with more or less success. Top grades are very slow, the medium to good low, getting what new business is obtainable. New York and Chicago markets are fairly busy on all grades, yet, after all, it is a buyer's market, so there is little satisfaction to the tanners as the profit margins are cut to small figures. Colored chrome is a strong asset of the business with black skins giving evidences of a "come back." Ooze finishers are sure of a brisk demand but the shades in vogue seem to be limited to black and gray.

Foreign business has been an important factor for the last three months, official records for April showing a gain over April, 1923, of almost 1,000,000 feet. Exact figures for April, 1924, are as follows: calf and whole kip 2,679,907 square feet, value $869,924, average a foot 32.4.

The patent leather market is featured by a steady demand. It is having a mediocre business just at present as June is hardly more than a preparatory period for the opening of the fall season. The demand is all that tanners expected, and prices are holding firmly assisted partly by a foreign trade well in excess of a year ago. April export figures follow: total patent of all sorts 3,735,420 square feet, value $1,238,505; average 33.2. This shows a gain over April, 1923, of almost 1,000,000 feet.

Increased Foreign Demand

Interviews with glazed kid tanners revealed an absence of optimism. The domestic trade is all but confined to the two extremes, the top grades and the lower selections. The brightest spot in the business, however, is the foreign demand, which has been large since the year began. April exports were particularly brisk, one buyer contracting a total of 60,000 dozens divided between the Philadelphia and Boston tanners. As quiet as the trading may be, prices seem to have struck their lowest range as dealers say that the lowering of rates would not bring any marked increase of sales, the primary cause of dull conditions being the fact that kid lacks the essential patronage of fashion creators.

Government reports give the total export of glazed kid during the month of April, 1924, as follows: glazed kid and goat 4,009,228 square feet, value $1,059,072, average a foot 26.4.

While prices continue at their present low range this over-sea business may make a steady demand on this market.

NEW YORK CURB

Sales		High	Low	1 p.m.
INDUSTRIALS				
765	Adirondack Pw&Lt	34	32	33
300	Am Gas&El new	66⅜	66	66
30	Am Light & Tr	122½	122½	122½
20	Armour Co Ill pf	74½	74½	74½
10	Borden's Cons Milk	120	120	120
700	Candy Prod	1⅛	1	1
1000	Car Light	1	1	1
100	Cent Teresa Sug pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
40	Com'wealth P Corp	90	90	90
2300	Dubilier C & R	34⅜	35⅛	35¾
100	Eastern Steel Cast	12	13	13
30	Elec Bond&Sr pf	100	92¾	100
10	Ford Motor Canada	420	420	420
50	Gillette Saf Raz	266	265¾	266
200	Glen Alden Coal	98	98	98
800	Hazeltine Corp	19¼	19	19⅛
100	Heyden Chemical	1	1	1
500	Hudson Co pf	33⅜	33⅛	33½
400	Hudson&Manhattan	18⅜	18¼	18¼
200	Intercontin'tal Rub	2	2	2
200	Lehigh Power Sec	64⅞	64½	64⅞
5400	Lehigh ValCoalCwi	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛
60	Mesabi Iron	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Midvale Steel of Del	21	21	21
2	New York Tel pf	109½	109½	109½
1300	Radio Corp pf	4	4	4
100	Reo Truck	16	16	16
1600	Rocky Mtn Sm&Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	do pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	United Bakeries	58⅝	58	58
200	Wated Bak Corp B	17¼	17	17

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended June 7, 1924

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
1225	Adirondk P&L pf	32	30½	32¼	+4¾
300	Allied Pk p pf	15½	14¾	15	—2½
200	Am Elec Pow	60	60	60	
3600	Am G & Elec	70¾	64½	67	+2¾
500	do pf	44	43¾	44	+ ¾
200	Am Hawai SS	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
680	Am Lt & Trac	124	122	123½	+2
135	do pf	91½	91	91¼	— ¾
100	Am Multigph	21	21	21	
1500	Am T&T n w i	120¾	120½	120¾	
10	Am Type F	96	91	96	— ½
3680	Appalachn P	93	67	81	+14½
400	Atl Fruit&S w i	1⅝	1⅜	1¼	— ⅜
10	Ark Lt & P pf	90	90	90	
200	Arch Dan Mid	19¼	18	19	—1
30	Armour Ill pf	74½	74½	74½	+1½
100	Blyn Shoes Inc	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
30	Borden Co	120⅝	119¾	120	+ ⅛
5000	do rts, w i	1¾	1	1	— ¾
20	do pf	100	100	100	—4
11700	Candy P CPw i	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
2000	Car Lt & P	1¼	.93	1	— ⅛
300	Cent C I Pipe	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
10	Celluloid Co	54	54	54	—15
200	Checker Cab A	22	22	22	—1½
600	Childs Co new	35¾	35	35	+ ½
3455	Commonwlth P	97	86	90	+5½
100	Davies Wm A	11	11	11	—3
2300	Doehler Die C	19¾	18	19½	+ ¾
9800	Dubilier C&R	25¾	23¾	25¾	+1¾
1300	Durant Motor	16	14½	14¾	—1
6300	Du Pont Mot	3⅜	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
200	Dunhill Int	23	23	23	
20	East Penn El	36½	36	36	
220	El B & Sh pf	100	99¼	100	+ ¾
1000	Elec Ry Sec	19	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
30	Ford M (Can)	433	425	425	—10
100	Garland S S	.61	.61	.61	—.05
100	Gen M new wi	52	52	52	
990	Gil Saf Raz	266	260	265½	+5¼
2700	Glen Ald Coal	97⅞	95	97⅞	+3⅞
1400	Goodyr T & R	10	10	10	
6000	Grand Stores	60¼	56½	59½	+4
300	Grift (DW)CIA	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
8200	HazeltnGor wi	19¼	16½	19¼	+2¾
6200	Hudson Co pf	36½	33	33¾	+2¼
25000	Hud & M RR	21⅜	18½	19¼	+ ⅞
200	do pf	56	56	56	+1
100	Inter Concrete	8	8	8	—2
500	Intercont Rub	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
200	James, Inc	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
500	Kresge Dpt St	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
300	Kuppenh & Co	25½	25½	25½	—4
100	Lk Torp 1st pf	6	6	6	+ ⅛
100	LandovHC clA	7½	7½	7½	
14500	Lehigh Pw Sec	70	60½	64¾	+3¼
16500	Leh VC ctfs wi	29⅝	28½	28¾	— ⅜
525	do sales	80	78	79	+1
100	LibMcN&L nw	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
800	Mesabi Iron	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
100	Natl Leather	2½	2½	2½	
100	do unstpd	.50	.50	.50	
170	Nat Tea Co	417	405	410	—2
150	N Y Tel pf	100½	108¾	109¾	
100	Paige Det M C	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
100	Peerless T & M	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
7200	Radio Corp	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
2800	do pf	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
600	Reo Motors	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
100	Repetti Candy	.51	.51	.51	+.01
90	Repub Ry Cm	27½	26	27½	+3½
100	Rose'n Grnpf	47⅞	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
300	Richm'd Rad	15¾	14½	14¾	+ ¾
110	Singer Mfg	140	137	138	+1
1600	Silica Gel Cor	22¼	18½	19⅞	—2⅝
15000	Southern C&I	.05	.05	.05	
100	Stand Motors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
230	Swift & Co	103	101	102	+ ⅜
200	Swift Int	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
3600	Tenn El Pwr	39	32	37¾	+4¼
2700	Tenn El P2pf	65½	64	65	+1½
325	Todd Ship'rds	46½	43	43	—5¼
2000	Thomp'n Rad	12¼	11¼	11⅞	— ⅜
400	Un Carb&Car	58	56½	56½	—2½
1000	Unl Bak Corp	61	56	58½	+5¼
400	do pf	89⅞	88¼	89⅞	+1¾
2000	Un ReCanCIA	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
100	Unl Shoe Ma	36	36	36	+ ⅛
200	US Lt&Heat	.65	.65	.65	+.05
100	do pf	.90	.90	.90	
1000	Ward BakBwi	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
100	do pf	80½	80¼	80¼	
100	Waring Hat	3	3	3	—1
70	Western Pow	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
300	WhtRkMSpnw	9½	9½	9½	
200	Yel TaxNYrts	19½	19¼	19¼	

STANDARD OILS

1600	Anglo Amer	15	14⅜	14⅜	—1⅛
200	Atlantic Lobos	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10	Borne-Scrym	223	223	223	—6
120	Buckeye P L	63½	62½	62½	— ½
400	ChesebM nw wi	50⅞	49½	49½	—1¾
60	Eureka P Li	96½	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅛
10	Galena Sig Oil	56¾	56¼	56¼	—2¾
1900	Humble	38⅜	36½	36½	—1⅝
170	Illinois P L	134	132	132	—6
605	Imp O Can cp	101¾	99	99¾	—2⅝
60	Indiana P L	91	90	90	
11400	International-Pet	18	16⅝	17	— ⅜
965	Magnolia Pet	130	126	128	—2
400	National Tran	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
30	New York Tran	75	73	73	—3
30	Northern P L	87	84	85	— ½
1200	Ohio Oil	61⅜	60	60	— ½
900	Penn Mex Fuel	35¼	34	34	—1⅜
845	Prairie P L	103¾	101½	102	— ¼
3940	Prairie O & G	217½	204½	207	—9
80	Solar Ref	188	181	181	—4
320	South Pa Oil	134	130	133	—4
30	Southern P L	95½	95	95	
80	Southw Pa P L	89	86	89	+3½
40300	Stand O of Ind	58	56¼	56⅝	— ⅜
4000	Stand O of Kan	40	39	39	— ¼
7000	Stand O of Ky	106¼	104	104¾	—2¼
280	Stand O of Nb	239	232	234	—4
8600	Stand O of N Y	39½	38	38¼	— ⅜
50	Stand O of O	292½	285	285	—9
100	St O Ohio pf	119	118½	119	
630	Swan & Finch	43	41½	42	
2100	Vacuum Oil	61¾	59½	59¼	—1⅜

INDEPENDENT OILS

300	Carib Synd	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
930	Cities Service	137½	132	133	—2
700	do pf	73⅜	73	73	— ⅛
320000	do bom scr	83	80	82	—2
46000	do C scrip	70	70	70	
1100	do bkers' sh	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
3800	Creole Synd	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
100	Derby O & Ref	3	3	3	— ⅛
100	do pf	18	18	18	—3
8000	Engineers Pet	.06	.05	.05	
400	Gilliland	4	3⅝	3⅝	—1
6500	Gulf Oil of Pa	59	57½	58	—1¼
200	Kirby Pet	1⅝	1½	1½	
24500	Lago Pet	4	3½	3½	— ⅛
8100	Livingston Pet	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
200	Mexican Eagle	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
200	Mount & Gulf	1½	1½	1½	
2300	Mount Prod	19	18	18	— ⅞
21700	Mut Oil vt ctfs	10¾	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅞

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1000	New Bradford	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
100	N Eng Fuel	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+⅝
2400	N Mex Land	6	5⅝	5⅝	
800	New York	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
600	Peer Oil	1½	1½	1½	—1
9000	Pennok Oil	15¾	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
2800	Red Bank	22⅜	17	17⅜	—5
12600	Royal Can sub	5½	4½	5½	+ ⅛
200	Ryan Cons	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
600	Salt Creek Con	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
2500	Salt Cr Prod	25	23¼	23½	—1⅝
700	Sapulpa Ref	2	2	2	
	4 S O Cor w B	550	450	450	+25
	1 do war A	350	350	350	
500	Turman	5	4	4¼	— ⅛
100	U S Cit Cl A	19	19	19	—1
3200	Wilcox O & G	5½	5½	5¾	— ⅛
8900	Woodley Pet	12⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛

MINING

14200	Canario Cop	2½	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
2100	Con Copper n	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
150	Del L&W Coal	94	94	94	+ ⅜
4700	Engin'rs Gold	17¾	16⅞	17¾	+ ⅜
200	Hecla	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
1600	Hollinger Gold	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
2000	Howe Sound	2½	2½	2½	
25400	Kay Cop Corp	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
100	Kerr Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20	New J Zinc	139	137	139	—1½
100	New Cornelia	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
1400	Nipissing Min	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
700	Premier Gold	2	1⅞	2	
5800	Rocky Mt S&R	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5800	do pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	200 S A Gold & P	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2600	Teck-Hughes	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2100	Tonopah Ext	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
200	Tonopah Min	1½	1½	1½	
500	United Ver Ex	22¾	22½	22½	
300	Unity Gold	1	1	1	
100	Walker	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5400	Wenden Cop	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

24	Allied Packers 6s	58	54½	58	+7⅝
4	do s f 8s '39	66½	66½	66½	—1⅜
32	Aluminum C 7	25.103	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
32	do 7s '23	107¼	106⅞	107	+ ⅛
1	Am Cotton O 6	24.100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
92	Am G&E 6s B '14	95	94½	94½	+ ⅛
51	Am Rill M 6s '38	100	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
11	Am Thread 6s '28	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
44	Anaconda 6s '29	101⅞	101¼	101¾	
24	Anglo-Am O 7¼s	102¾	102¾	102¾	
74	AntillaSug7½ A'39	97¼	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
85	As Hdwe. 6½s'33	80½	75	75	+5
54	AtG&WIcol tr5'59	54	51⅞	54	+2½
49	Balt&O 6s'C'95wi	100¼	100	100	
1	Belgo-CanPap6'43	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
6	Beaverbd 8s'33	71¾	71¾	71¾	
27	Beth Stl 7s'35	102⅜	103	103¼	+ ¼
5	do 6s Ser A'48 wi	96	96	96	
5	Can Natl Ry 7s'35	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
11	do 5s '25	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
10	Childs Co 6'29wi	102¼	102	102	
6	Chi RI&P 5½s'26	100¼	100¼	100¼	
5	Cities Svc 7s C '66	94½	94	94	— ½
19	do 7s D '66	92	91½	92	+ ½
3	Cons Gas 5½s'52	101	100¾	101	+1
66	do 7s '31	107¾	107	107	— ⅛
37	do 6s A '49	103¾	103	103¾	+ ⅛
1	do 6½s '51	107	107	107	+ ⅛
2	Cons Text 6s '41	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅛
5	C. P&B 6½s A'44wi	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
3	Cuban Tel 7½'41	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
4	Cudahy P 7½'41	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅛
12	Deere&Co7½s'31	99¾	99¼	99¼	
81	DetCityGas6A'47	102¼	101½	102½	+ ⅜
27	Det Edison 6s '32	104	103½	103¾	+ ⅜
32	DunlopTire 7s '42	92¾	92	92	— ⅛
30	DunLt&Pw'49 wi	105	100¾	104	+1¾
16	Fed Sug. 6s '33	98¼	97¾	97¾	— ⅜
7	Fisher Body6s'25	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
2	do 6s '26	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
6	do 6s '27	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
7	do 6s '28	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
2	Galena SigOil7s	105	104⅜	105	+ ⅜
33	Gair(R)Imtg'a'37	95	94½	94½	— ⅛
14	Gen Asphalt 8'30	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
14	Gen Pete 6s '28	94¾	94¾	94¾	
24	GrandTrunk6½s	107	106½	106⅝	+ ⅛
282	GulfOilofPa5s'37	98¼	97	97¼	+1¼
12	do 5½s '26	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅛
1	Hood-Rub 7s '36	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
60	IntMatch6½'43wi	94¼	94	94¼	+ ⅛
2	KanCityT5½s'26	101¾	101¾	101¾	
28	Kencoty Con 7s	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
7	Lehigh PowSs'27	100¼	100	100¼	— ⅛
58	LehighVal5s '54wi	99½	99	99	— ⅛
11	Lib McN & Libby	87¾	85½	85½	—3
5	Lig-Winches7s'42	104½	104	104	— ⅛
5	ManiPwr7s'41A	97	96⅜	96⅜	— ⅛
14	Morris & Co 7½s	94	93	93	— ¼
17	Natl Leather 8s	96¾	96	96¼	—1⅜
43	N O. T&M5½s '54	99¼	99	99¼	— ⅛
37	NewOrl Serv 5'52	85¼	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
156	North St 6½s'32	102	99½	101¾	+2¼
226	do 6½s g n '33	97½	96¾	97¾	
7	Ohio Pwr 5s '52	87¾	87¼	87¼	
6	Park&Tilfinc6s'36	96	95¼	96	+ ⅛
1	Penn P&L 5s B'52	91¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
4	Phila Elec 6s '41	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ ⅛
1	do 5½s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾	
1	Phillips Pet 7½s '31 ww	102	102	102	
237	P S N J 7% '41	107¼	107	107¼	
55	Pure O 6½s A '33	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ⅛
9	Shw M10-yr 7s'31	104	103⅞	104	+1
5	Sloss-S S&I 6s'29	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
20	Solvay 6s '34	100	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
17	S O N Y 7s'25	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
14	do 7s '26	103¾	103	103	— ¼
12	do 7s '27	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛	
22	do 7s '28	106⅜	106	106⅜	+ ⅜
12	do 7s '29	106¼	106	106¼	
5	do 7s '30	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
8	do 7s '31	107¼	107	107¼	— ⅛
23	do 6½s '33	107¼	106⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
3	Sun Oil 7s '31	100¼	100¼	100¾	— ⅜
32	Swift & Co 5s '32	90½	90	90¼	+ ⅛
5	Tidal O 7s '31	104	103¾	104	+ ⅜
62	United O P 8s '31	59	40	46	—13
96	Un EL 6½s'54 wi	96	96	96¼	+ ⅛
11	U R Hav 7½s'36	106¾	106½	106¾	+ ⅛
3	U O Cal 6s B'25	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
5	Valco O 7s'37 A	102	102	102	+ ⅛
29	Vacuum Oil 7s	107¼	106⅞	107¼	+ ⅛
38	Webstr M 6½s'33	102½	101⅞	102	

FOREIGN BONDS

3	Italian P 6½s'28	98¾	98¾	98¾	
11	K Neth 6s B'72	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ⅛
51	do 6s '54 wi	98⅝	98½	98½	
21	Rep Peru 8s'33	99½	99	99½	
33	RussG 6½s'19 ctfs	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1	do 6½s '21	14	14	14	+1⅛
52	Swiss Govt 8s '26	99¼	99¼	99¾	— ⅛
47	do 5½s '29	99⅛	98⅜	99⅛	+ ⅛
20	USMex 4s'45 stpd	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended June 7, 1924

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
385	Am Pub Ser pf	86⅝	85	85⅝	
200	Am Ag Ch pf	22⅝	22½	22½	
715	Arm & Co pf	75	73¾	74¾	+1½
120	Armour pf Del	87½	86	86	+1½
195	Armour Leath	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
265	do pf	47	47	47	—1
245	Balaban & Katz	45	42	42	—3½
775	Bassick Alemite	30½	30	30	
230	Beav Bd 1st pf	14	13	14	
9435	Boone Wool M	23⅜	21½	22½	— ⅛
1560	Borg & Beck	21⅜	20½	20½	—1⅛
100	Case Pl 1st pf	37½	37½	37½	
200	Case Pl 2d pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	
582	Cent Ill P S pf	85	85	85	
195	Chi Mot C	120	119	120	
300	do pf	85	83	85	
20	Chi Nip A	35	35	35	—1
878	Com Edison	127	126½	127	
10	Consumers pf	59	59	59	—2
885	Contl Motors	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
235	Crane Co	35	34½	34¾	— ⅛
80	do pf	110¼	108½	110	
10	Cudahy	55½	55⅛	55½	
105	Deere & Co	62½	61	62½	+1
100	Emerson-B pf	7¾	7½	7½	
35	Fair pf	102½	102½	102½	
20	Glil Mnfg	8	8	8	
10	Great Lakes D	32½	32½	32½	
435	H W Gossard	24½	24	24	— ½
25	Hart, S & M	124	124	124	
795	Hupp Motor	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3715	Hurley Mach	53¾	48	52½	+4½
200	Huston Oil	66	66	66	
35	Ill No Util pf	85	84½	85	
100	Ind Pneu Tool	69	62½	62½	—11½
225	Intl Lamp	1¾	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
65	Kellogg Switch	39½	38½	39½	+1
350	Kuppenheimer	25½	25½	25½	
85	do pf	90¾	90¼	90¼	
2105	Libby McNeill	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ⅜
50	Loose Wiles	54¾	54¾	54¾	
10	Lyon-Healy pf	98½	98½	98½	— ½
190	McCord Rad A	33½	33	33	— ⅛
315	McQuay Norris	15	15	15	— ¾
6075	Mid West Util	55	53½	54¼	+4¼
445	Mid West Ut pf	91½	85¾	88½	+2½
684	Mid Wst U pr l	96	94¾	96	
250	Montgry Ward	23½	23	23	+ ⅜
30	do pf	113	113	113	
215	Montgom W 'A'	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
200	Nat Dairy P A	33½	33½	33½	
578	Nat Leather	2½	2¾	2¾	
100	Nor Pacic	52½	52½	52½	
850	Pick & Co	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
1700	Philipsborn	1	½	½	
25	Public Service	100½	100½	100½	— ⅛
250	do pf	92	91	91½	— ⅛
102	do N P	101	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
550	Pines Winterfrt	21	19½	21	+ ⅜
50	Quaker Oats	255	255	255	
85	do pf	100⅜	100	100½	+ ⅛
1075	Real Silk Hose	34	32½	33½	+ ⅜
690	Reo Motor	16¾	16	16¾	— ⅛
75	Sears-Roebuck	83	82	82	
8400	Standard Gas	36	32	35¾	+3⅜
871	do pf	48	46¾	48	+ ⅛
32925	Stewart-Warn	63½	58⅜	61½	+2¾
1440	Swift & Co	103	101	101¾	— ⅛
1870	Swift Intl	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
150	Thompson, J R	46	46	46	+1
4805	*Un Car & Car	58½	56¾	56½	
150	Un Iron Works	2	2	2	
65	Un Lt&R 6% pf	78	77	77	
50	Un Pap Board	77	77	77	
655	U S Gypsum	79⅞	78	79	+1
100	do pf	106	106	106	
2620	Un Lt&PW A	32	30	31⅜	+1⅛
745	do B	35¼	32⅜	35¼	+2⅜
205	do pf A	79½	78¾	78¾	— ⅜
60	do B	45	44½	45	+ ½
50	Vesta Battery	19	19	19	
2325	Van Mal CastC	21⅛	20	21⅛	
1185	Wahl	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	—2
700	Wolff Mfg	5⅝	5	5	+ ⅛
3060	Wrigley	37⅛	36⅜	37	— ⅛
5295	Yellow Mfg B	48	45⅞	46	— ⅛
1305	Yellow Taxi	43	42¼	42½	+ ⅛

*Ex dividend.

BONDS

$2000	Chi C&CR 5s'27	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
1000	ChiC R 1st 5s'27	75	75	75	— ⅜
4000	Chi R S A 6s'27	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
2000	do adj inc 4s'27	19	18	18	
1000	do pr mon 5s'27	43¾	43¾	43¾	
10000	Com E 1st 5s'43	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
10000	Met ER 1st4s'38	68½	68	68½	+ ½
12000	do ext 4s'38	66½	65¾	65¾	
30000	Nthw E 1st5s'41	78¾	76½	78⅞	
12000	Un El(Lp)5s'45	76	75½	76	

HARTFORD

FIRE COMPANIES

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net chge
Aetna	515	515	515	+3
Automobile	425	415	420	+17
First Reins	220	220	220	+10
Hartford	550	550	550	
National	660	660	660	+15
Phoenix	445	445	445	
Russia	86	86	86	

LIFE COMPANIES

Aetna	565	560	561	+1
Aetna Casualty	525	510	520	+10
Conn. General	775	775	775	—25
Hartford Stm Boiler	405	400	400	+5
Travelers	718	710	715	+6

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Conn. L & P pf 8%	114	112	113	+1
Con. Power	160	160	160	
Hartford City Gas	31½	31½	31½	
Hartford C Gas pf	35	35	35	
Hartford Elec Lt	179	177	178	
Hartford El Lt pf	165	165	165	
So N E Tel	133	131	132	

INDUSTRIALS

Am. Hardware	63	62	62	
Am Silver	27	27	27	
Bigelow Hardware	106	103	103	—1
Billings &Spencer	7	7	7	
Colts	23½	23	23	
Eagle Lock	93	93	93	—1
Intern'l Silver	110	110	110	+10
Intern'l Silver pf	103	103	103	
Landers	58	56	57½	+1
Niles B P pf	70	70	70	
Peck Stow & Wilcox	26	26	26	
Pratt & Whitney pf	65	65	65	
Scovill	210	210	210	
Stanley Works	96	94	94	
Torrington	36½	35½	36	

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1573	Am Gas	107	94	95	—8
6892	Am El Power	61	59	60¾	— ⅜
83	do pf	95	90	92	+2
1960	Am Stores	29½	29	29¼	
170	Elsenrohr	38	37	37	
246	Elec Stor Bat	56½	55½	56½	+1½
300	H and Bt	9¾	9	9¾	
544	Ins Co N A	51	50½	50½	— ½
510	Key Tel	7¼	6½	6½	
514	Lake Sup	3	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
4828	Leh Nav	78½	73	73	
654	Leh Val	44¼	42	44	+2
1863	do wrts	28⅝	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
685	Lit Bros	24½	23	23	—1½
3609	Pa RR	45¾	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
5182	Phil El	31¾	30¾	31½	+ ⅜
316	do pfs	32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ⅛
15343	do wrts wi	6¾	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
9214	Phila Rap Tran	35½	35	35	— ⅛
12875	Phila & Watn	20	16	17¼	—2¼
2100	Read 2d pf	34	34	34	
2900	Ton Rel

L. TROTZKY'S AID IS SUPERSEDED

Soviet Minister Returns From Vacation to Find New Policy Initiated in His Department

MOSCOW, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Military Revolutionary Council, the body which controls the armed forces of the Soviet Union, has recently undergone a noteworthy process of reorganization. Some time ago Mr. Skliansky, Leon Trotzky's first assistant to the Military Council, was superseded by Mr. Frunze, who had previously held the post of War Commissar in the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. Even before this the position of head of the Pur, or army department of political education, was taken away from Mr. Antonoff-Ovsienko, who had shown himself a fiery partisan of Leon Trotzky in the party controversy last winter, and given to Bubnoff, a veteran revolutionist, who was believed to be thoroughly loyal to the viewpoint of the Central Committee majority.

Army Changes

Mr. Frunze's inauguration as Mr. Skliansky's successor took place while Mr. Trotzky was still in Sukum on his vacation, and was soon followed by other changes. The title of Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army was declared unnecessary in peace time; and Gen. Serge Kameneff (not to be confused with the Acting Premier, Leo Kameneff) who had previously held this position, was relegated to the post of Inspector-General. Mr. Frunze simultaneously assumed the title of Chief of Staff, with General Tukhatchevsky, who had distinguished himself in the civil war, as one of his two assistants.

These personal changes were followed by a radical re-organization in the methods and personnel of the Military Revolutionary Council. Shortly before Mr. Trotzky's return to Moscow, Mr. Frunze published a statement outlining the main points of this re-organization. First of all, the administrative apparatus of the Military Council has been cut down and simplified. This apparatus, according to Mr. Frunze, employed twice as many officials under the Soviet Government as under the Tsar. Mr. Frunze declared that the situation warranted drastic reductions in the interest of economy and efficiency. So the administration personnel had been cut down by 40 per cent.

Old Régime Officers Removed

Another important change indicated by Mr. Frunze's statement was the replacement, to some extent, of old régime officers by young Communist graduates of the military schools. While it is not by any means proposed to dispense with the services of the old régime military specialists, it is felt that the services of these younger men can be used to a larger extent than heretofore.

Mr. Frunze also outlined other changes of somewhat less importance. The placing of a large part of the army on a militia basis, a policy to which the Soviet Government has been committed for some time, is to be pushed forward at an accelerated rate. Moreover, Frunze declared that he had simplified accountancy in the military administration very greatly, eliminating unnecessary red tape in army accountancy by 75 per cent and in the naval by 93 per cent.

General Tukhatchevsky, Frunze's assistant, as chief of staff, published an article in the Pravda which repeats several of Mr. Frunze's statements in somewhat stronger form. So he declares that the old cumbersome system of accounting produced "incredible self-deception all the time" in the military administration. Commenting on the decision to employ more Communist officers, he remarks that "the broad installation of Communist Party members as officers is a guaranty for the direct every-day control of the Army by the party."

It is difficult to see how the remarks of Mr. Frunze and General Tukhatchevsky about the unnecessary multiplication of accountancy and officials in the War Commissariat can be construed in a sense altogether favorable to Mr. Trotzky, who has, of course, been hitherto solely responsible for this department of the Government.

AUSTRALIA GAINS IN MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing industry in Australia is forging steadily ahead in spite of the many handicaps which beset its progress, the greatest of which is small population. (The population of the country, which is geographically as great as the United States, is only 6,000,000.

According to a report just issued by the Commonwealth Statistician substantial increases took place in all the principal manufacturing industries during 1922-23, and the value added to materials by factories during the year advanced by £110,465,224, or more than 8 per cent, as compared with the preceding period.

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Nice house, hot and cold water, electric lights, all conveniences; on ocean front of beautiful Humarock Beach, Marshfield, Mass. L. A. VACHON, 637 Washington St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 5901, 5902, 5903, or Regent 1806-J.

ON A WOODED ISLAND, connected with mainland by a good road, near Stamford, Conn. (1 hour out); built 8 years ago for my own occupancy—not for speculation—English stone and stucco house, 18 rooms, 3 baths; garage; well planned and constructed throughout; must sell at a sacrifice; $25,000, or would rent for summer applying rental on purchase price; one of the biggest bargains on Connecticut shore; drive out Sunday or make appointment and let me show it to you. MINER D. RANDALL, Murray Hill 9190 (N. Y. C.), or Norwalk 2995.

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SUNNY CORNER EXPOSURE
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MAID SERVICE

BEAUTIFULLY located in Winthrop Highlands, Mass., apartment of 7 rooms and bath, sun parlor and open porch; moderate rent. Call Ocean 1068.

CHICAGO—7 rms., 2 baths, on 2nd floor of 3 apt. bldg.; sun parlor, glazed rear porch; overlooking lake; attrac. rental. 915 Winona Ave. Tel. Edgewater 4304 or Main 5200.

CLEVELAND, O., THE GIBSON, 1838-44 E. 81st St.—Newly decorated; 5 rooms and sun parlor, $85; 4 rooms and screened porch, $65; pleasant surroundings; janitor service. Phone Lakewood 7927 or Garfield 3076 W X.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Apartment 6 rooms, hot water heat, modern imp.; rent $45; adults. Tel. Milton 3298-M.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 150 No. Munn Ave.—Five-room apartment, all outside rooms; rent $80. LEO A. BAUM, 70 Shanley Ave., Newark, N. J.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Choicest part of Wilshire Dist., desirable flat, furnished or unfurnished; 6 rooms and porch. 503 S. Hobart Blvd. Hemstead 1279.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Lower flat, unfurnished; hall; 4 large rooms and bath; large garage. 246 So. Benton Way. 554-081.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—For rent, furnished, 10-room house; double garage. 742 Westlake Ave. Tel. 51024.

N. Y. C., Liebig Ave., near West 261st St.—Entire lower floor of modern 2-family house, including garage. VACCARO.

SAN FRANCISCO—FOUR-ROOM APARTMENTS
1478-1488 CALIFORNIA STREET
near Larkin St.; all street exposure; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, modern finish and fixtures; moderate rentals.

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THE BERGREN APARTMENTS
Large, sunny, 3-room furnished apartments
Tel. Walnut 884

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 2455 Polk St., Tel. Graystone 457—Unfurnished 2 and 3-room apt.; sunny; marine view.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CHICAGO—Large, light, attrac. bedroom; priv. family; near bus, surf, and park; bus. woman preferred. Call Well. 3177 after 6 p. m.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., 1721 Pacific Ave.—Sunny, furnished room, with board; reasonable rates.

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A Request to Subscribers

KINDLY let us have as far in advance as possible, your vacation address and term, also your home-coming date.

There's pleasure and value in having The Christian Science Monitor greet you at your summer home, hotel, camp or farm. Others there besides yourself may enjoy its clean, refreshing news and features.

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Classified Advertisements

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Having purchased an adjoining farm a business man offers for sale his country home located on Deerfoot Road, Southborough, Mass., 25 miles from Boston, 2 miles from Southborough station, 7 minutes' walk from Boston and Worcester Electric Ry. with half hour service to Boston and Worcester; about 8 acres land, new well and cistern, water system, telephone, electric lights, 7 rooms and bath, large beamed ceiling living room with inglenook and fireplace, Glenwood hot air furnace, good barn, 20 apple trees, cherry, plum, pear, crabapple, quince, and other small fruits, rose garden, Hodgson garden house, various evergreens; will sell partly furnished for $12,000, or unfurnished for $11,000; suitable terms; may be inspected by appointment with owner; E. J. ROWE, Deerfoot Road, Southborough, Mass. Telephone Marlboro 988-M.

Washington Fruit Ranch

WENATCHEE, WASH.—85 acres land, 45 acres bearing orchard, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries; 8-room brick residence, brick garage, brick well house, large barn, packing shed, truck, tractor, team horses, stationary spraying system, private water system; $60,000, substantial cash payment, balance suitable terms. S. J. THOMAS, Star Route, Wenatchee.

FOR SALE—187½-acre grain and stock farm, including 23 acres of timber, growing crops, quantity of wood, modern 14-room steam-heated house, good tenant house, tile silo and two large barns, situated 3½ miles from county seat on state road; price $30,000; 28 head of cattle (Holstein and Durham), horses, sheep, hogs, and all farm tools sold if desired; a beautiful summer home for city party. W. C. HOWE EST., Howell, Mich.

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ON PUGET SOUND

Ten-acre waterfront ranch, opposite navy yard, on State highway; marine and mountain view; natural beauty preserved; fruit, pasturage, wood; good 5-room cottage, fireplace, running water, electric lights; $5750, terms. MARY S. WILSON, Owner, 3702 11th Ave., Northeast, Seattle.

A COMPLETE LIST OF PROPERTIES in Berkeley, the great home city of California and the educational center of the west, thirty-five minutes from San Francisco, on the east shore of the great bay; information promptly and fully given; reference Mercantile Trust Co., of Calif., 1st Berkeley Branch.
EMSLIE & LORENZ, Realtors.

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In the beautiful foothills near Los Angeles, overlooking the ocean and Catalina, one to ten acres at right prices on easy terms.
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R. W. Miller, Architect and Builder
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SHARON, MASS.—Four acres, partly wooded, abundance small fruit, modern house, 8 rooms, newly decorated, 2 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat; price $11,000, easy terms. W. C. FRYE, North Main Street. Telephone 84-4.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Crestmore Apts.—New, beautifully furnished; phone, gas, light; "S" car; near Ambassador and church; 15 minutes town; singles $60-$65; doubles $80-$90. 314 S. Catalina. Dunkirk 8180.

CHICAGO—House for sale, brick with stone front; 10-room detached house, 3 baths, hot water heat; exc. trans. T-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg.

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COSCOB, CONN.—For sale, attractive old house, modernized; all improvements; 5 fireplaces; easy commuting; easy terms. Box 146, Coscob. Telephone Greenwich 548.

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OWNER wants a good purchaser of a modern 10-room house, 15 minutes to State St. Tel. Owner, Columbia 9438 (Dorchester, Mass.).

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NYACK, N. Y.—South Mountain. Nine acres for sale; terms if desired. Room 1508, 115 Broadway, New York City.

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CAMBRIDGE, 788 Massachusetts Ave.—7-room completely furn. apartment; all imp.; cont. hot water; $125 per mo. Tel. Univ. 8608, any time.

CHICAGO, South Shore Apt.—5 rms., sleeping porch, sun parlor; near lake, Jackson Park golf course; children welcome; $100 month; June 15 on. 6747 Chappel Ave. Tel. Hyde Park 7603.

CHICAGO—Very attrac. 3-rm. kitch. apt.; conv. located N. S.; near lake and church; Grand piano; July and Aug. $252 Glenwood, Apt. H-8.

CHICAGO—July and August or longer, 5-rm. apt., furn. Call evenings or before 10 a. m., Englewood 7870. 6857 La Fayette Ave., 1st.

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NEW YORK CITY, 107 West 84th St.—Exceptional opportunity; four rooms, real kitchen; convenient all lines; $80. ROBERAGE.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 W. 95th St.—Cool, comfortable top floor apartment near Drive; June-September; references. MORRIS.

N. Y. C.—Four-room outside cozy apartment; $55 monthly; July and August; write for appointment. BONIME, 865 West 180th.

NEW YORK CITY—Beautiful apartment, furnished; rent monthly until October 1; large rooms. HOYLE, 50 West 90th St.

NEW YORK CITY, West 73rd St.—One large room, bath, kitchenette; Grand piano; $50. Phone mornings Endicott 1385.

NEW YORK, 436 Central Park West—Lady will share four-room apartment facing park; $30 month. Academy 2556.

N. Y. C., 510 West 112th St., Apt. 63—Five-room apartment from June 23 to July 28. Cathedral 5479.

OCEAN FRONT—Five rooms for two persons; two months. Apply MISS PURCHASE, 66 Humphry St., Swampscott. Tel. evenings Lynn 8089-11.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Attractive 6-room house near station; easy commuting; July and August; $150 a month. B. L. SCHNEIDER, 8 Flower Hill Place. Phone Port Washington 591-M.

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MURRAY HILL, N. H.

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EDUCATED gentlewoman, speaking languages, desires situation (locality no object) as governess or mother's assistant, in refined home; highest references. SUZANNE HERRLICH, 16 N. Euclid Avenue, Indianapolis.

REFINED, educated young lady, with special musical training, would like position as companion or governess for the summer; willing to travel. Apply to H. L. WELCH, Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Maine.

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A REFINED American woman desires a position as companion; 5 years' experience in last position; best references. Box C-106, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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High grade colored maids; references.
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Auto driving instructions by former Y. M. C. A. instructor. Phone or write for appointment. A. B. HAWES, 3 Batavia St., Boston. Tel. Copley 3286-W.

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NOTARY PUBLIC DEPOSITIONS

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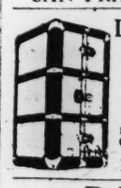
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THE HOME FORUM

On the Sand Dunes With Aspasia

IT WAS only with the greatest difficulty that the Poet was left behind when we started on our walk along the beach. He was missing the Blue and Gold Painter, it is true, as she had left for a summer in Provincetown, where she expected to continue the work in black and white which was her present absorption, but as I told him in the benignant tones of a grandfather, we really could not take him away from his verses which were still in a state of roughness. It was at this point, and evidently in a spirit of retaliation, that he thrust one of his old books upon me as I joined Aspasia on the little front porch where her father, in a comfortable arm-chair tipped against the railing, was reading a Greek illustrated paper named "Victory," his head against the chair-back, and his gray imperial sticking out before him at an acute angle. Every few moments he would eye askance the sea, which now at high tide spread its spent waves with prodigality within fifty feet of the shack. The Poet, sighing in a pathetic way, sat down forlornly on the top step, contemplating the expanse of water with an injured eye, and as this left our little family fairly well settled we decided that it was a judicious moment for leaving.

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Aspasia always made me think of a little girl, a very lovely and mischievous one. Her surname had been quite beyond me from the first, and still was. I put too many pa's into it, stumbled over the middle and only managed the end in a sort of desperate effort which left me embarrassed and my hearers amazed. That being the case, why should I write it, and, anyway, Aspasia is as delectable a name, especially in Greek, as could be found anywhere. So we tramped on along the water's edge on the hard sand, running wildly with laughter when the waves pursued us a little farther than usual, and sometimes we got caught. The sun shone not so very far from the horizon, because it was not so long till sunset, and but few of the shacks were opened, so that we owned the sea and sky. We passed the life-saving station where the natty little officer who always stood up in the cream-colored lifeboat, with its green rim, was walking up and down a narrow board walk. He gave us a brisk salute, and then we came to the fishermen's huts, and so to the highest dune of all. Glorious here with all the wide Atlantic before us, and back of us a lake; lovelier still when the sun would set and the lake be streaked with fire, and the sky fade from flame to pink, to mauve and gray, the deepness of twilight and the stars.

Aspasia passed both arms around her knees and rested her chin on them. She was hatless, and the May wind blew back the hair from the purest brow since Praxiteles laid down his tools. She looked at me and laughed, "Nothing to see but sea—you have a funny language—but all around our coast you can see other coasts, islands, even the mountain on Melos from the headland near Athens on a clear day."

She pulled the Poet's book from my pocket where I had endeavored to hide it, and ruffled the leaves—Francis Vernon's "Travels of a Sea Officer," published in 1792.

"He might have given me something that I have not used," I murmured plaintively as she passed it to me with a slender finger between two pages.

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"Greece," she urged, patting the open book at the chapter of the voyage to Smyrna in the Turkish trader of that name, Vernon acting as second mate. From Gibraltar and "steering" to the eastward they sailed up the Mediterranean. "We directed our courfe for Sicily," then by Malta, and so "steering to the eaftward came in fight of the rocky fouthern extremity of Italy, called Calabria—its appearance in the map reprefents the form of a leg and foot, as if directed to kick Sicily through the Streights of Gibraltar." ("Why, I never thought of that," cried Aspasia). "This forms the Weftern fide of the Adriatic or Venetian Gulf; paffing its mouth—faw the Morea or ancient Greece. It has a high rocky appearance, and its valleys are beautiful and fertile; this was part of the ancient Greece, diftinguifhed by the name of Peloponnefus" (and I never hear a Greek call it anything else now, I thought to myself) "and contained the fmall kingdoms of Sicyon, Meffinia, Argos, Corinth, Archaia" ("Mine," laughed Aspasia), "Arcadia (it is very rough and wild really, not a bit like the pastoral idea of it), and Laconia" ("Oh, it's off that coast near the island of Kythera, that Venus rose from the waves," cried Aspasia, "and that's where she gets her surname." "It remained for a confiderable time under the Venetians, till conquered by the Turks in the year 1715, who by their conquefts have confiderably diminifhed the extent of the dominions. —Sailing to the fouthward we entered the Aegian Sea—it contains numerous iflands—the greateft part of the inhabitants are Greeks, defcended from ancefters, whofe actions were the admiration of the earlier ages—It is a general cuftom for fhips to take a Greek pilot at the ifland of Milo that rifing to a confiderable height is very confpicuous among the iflands that furround it!"

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"Is that enough?" I questioned in a tone of deep pleading, but my companion, after her many interpolations, was staring off into the horizon as if she had not heard me.

"Las' night," she began suddenly, "I was reading those poems by that Irishman—you know—the peasant—"

"Ledwidge," I prompted.

"And there is one in the book, so beautiful, it make me think of home, 'The Homecoming of the Sheep,' you remember?"

Did I? I quoted softly the exquisite lines, vibrant with feeling, and all the while I was conscious that Dunsany, mentioning them in one of his prefaces, had said unsympathetically that the Greeks were of some use after all to have inspired "with the help of their sheep" so rare a poem.

"The sheep are coming home in Greece,
Hark the bells on every hill!
Flock by flock, and fleece by fleece,
Wandering wide a little piece
Thro' the evening red and still,
Stopping where the pathways cease,
Cropping with a hurried will.

Through the cotton bushes low
Merry boys with shouldered crooks
Close them in a single row—"

"Jus' like I see so many times," breathed Aspasia.

"Such delight you never know
Reading it from gilded books,"

I went on, and ended—

"Then sleep wraps every ball up tight
And the climbing moon grows small."

The sun had long since disappeared, the mauve had faded to gray, twilight had settled over the dim water.

Aspasia said, "You very sorry you cannot go to Greece so soon as you want?"

"I wouldn't be in Greece at this moment for anything in the world," was my fervent answer. R. L. A.

Inland Exile

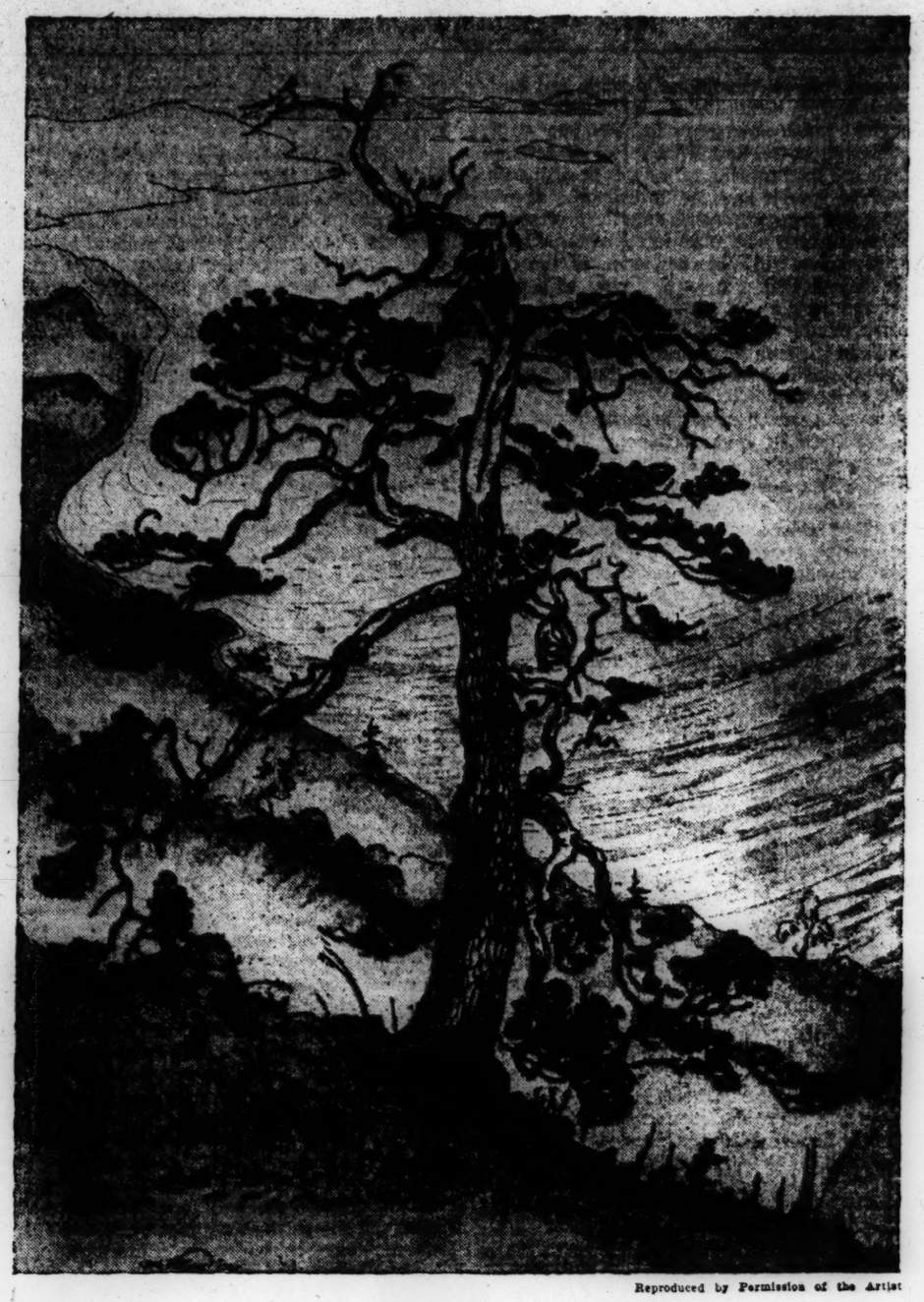
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you think I have ever forgotten the sea?

Where I was born, the earliest sound
That my ears heard was the shout of the sea
As the tide swung in. Its voice is bound
Forever with voices of those I love.
The reluctant ebb yet whispers of beaches
By clear lagoons, the flood still boasts
Of exploring brown and shining reaches—
The sea still calls from its vague horizons,
With its talk of trees where the trade-winds sing,
The loom of windward-looking islands,
The lift of laden ships that bring
Strange, colored cargoes; the long, smooth swell
That rolls above lost galleons, lying
With golden coins in the golden sand.
It tells of tropic birds, swift flying
Through velvet nights and a drift of stars
To the world's far end.
There comes once more
The rough, familiar smell of salt—
Wet rocks, and seaweed along the shore
Hot in the sun—salt—salt—

What is all the world else, when you want the sea?

Ruth Aughiltree



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The Fir Tree. From an Etching by Olaf Willums

HEINRICH HEINE could have wished for no more subtle illustration to the first of his famous two verses beginning "Ein Fichtenbaum steht einsam" than Professor Willums' rugged fir, standing in dignified solitude on its mountain slope. There is Norse strength and hardiness in this weather-beaten outpost so evidently prepared to face many a wintry storm.

The artist's treatment admirably suits the subject, in its bold discarding of any supplementary effect. There is in this little picture a true Norwegian atmosphere, expressed in a simple, manly and very telling manner.

Ensenada Bay

About Ensenada Bay, scarce broken yet by the encroachments of tourist and commercial adventurer, holds the spell of the romantic past; of the memories of the Spanish life which these fair shores once knew. The gentle sound of the surf is like that which inspired Masefield, when he sung of the "beach at Muertos."

"Spanish waters, Spanish waters, you
are ringing in my ears
Like a slow, sweet piece of music
from the grey, forgotten years.
Telling tales, and beating tunes, and
bringing many thoughts to me
Of the sandy beach at Muertos, where
I would that I could be."

And as one strolls along the white sand in the glory of a perfect day, favored with the soft breeze and the gentle warmth of a delectable climate, it seems that this, and nothing else, must be the idyllic "Muertos." In front is the vision of such a bay as will presently call to the world as now calls Ormond, the Lido, Old Orchard. As far as the eye can see a line of white surf breaks upon a shingle almost as immaculate. And behind is a background of green-clad mountains fair as those of Hawaii.

Gained at the cost of long and weary travel over many score miles of the roughest of trails is Ensenada, the little Mexican village which nestles in the mountain's shadow beside its blue bay. But, as one rounds the last rocky spur of the cliffs which hang above the town, the reward for it all is at hand and within the grasp. One scarce represses an exclamation of delight at this climax of beauty which nature has wrought; at the marvelous coloring; the perfect shades; the rainbow-hued hillsides decked in their springtime glory; the sharply-defined white and blue along the far-stretching beach.

The glory of the sunrise upon the white-walled houses of Ensenada, is rivaled only by the consummate beauty of the passing day, when the sun falls into the Pacific; when the white glow upon the hillsides fades imperceptibly into the soft purple of an Alpine sunset, and the orange of the western sky dissolves into crimson, like the passing of successive shades before some gigantic calcium. Then from the village a few lights twinkle across the somber-hued bay, mingling their reflections in the water with those of the home-coming fisher boats.

"De Springader des Levens"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het Christian Science artikel op deze bladzijde

STEL u voor, dat gij in eene woestijn verdwaald zijt en afgemat, hulpeloos en schier uitgeput, moeizaam voortschrijdt over de zandige vlakte. Van uwe reisgezellen zijt gij afgeraakt. Gij hebt U in den weg vergist, zijt her- en derwaarts rondgedoold in uwe pogingen om het rechte pad terug te vinden en de plaats uwer bestemming te bereiken; gij vondt rust, troost noch voedsel voor lichaam of ziel. Doch gij zwoegt voort en wendt bij herhaling den blik om U heen om te zien of ook iets redding belooft of brengt. Bijna geeft ge de hoop op, als in het verschiet plotseling groene boomen uw oog trekken. Uwe hoop herleeft en met vernieuwde kracht en energie spoedt gij u voort. Uwe krachten voor eene laatste poging verzamelend, bereikt gij de oase- eene groene plek in de dorre, zandige vlakte. En hier vindt gij ten laatste de meest welkome aller zegeningen, eene bron van zuiver water, die koel en helder uit den bodem opwelt. Terwijl gij uit den kristalhelderen stroom drinkt, klopt uw hart van dankbaarheid voor God, den Gever van al het goede; uw geheele wezen stemt daarmee in en woorden van vreugde en dank rijzen bij u op.

Is dit niet vaak het symbool van den mentalen toestand van het meerendeel der menschen heden ten dage, al zijn zij er zich niet van bewust? Terwijl zij, hongerend en dorstend, moeizaam voortschrijden in de woestijn van den stoffelijken zin, kwijnt hunne ziel in hen. Zij weten niet wat zij verlangen, doch zij gevoelen, dat iets hèn ontbreekt. En is dat niet het "water des levens"? Maar wat is dit "water des levens"? In de Spreuken lezen wij, dat: "het verstand dergenen die het bezitten, is eene springader des levens". Wat is dit verstand en hoe kan men het verkrijgen? Het kan verworven worden door Christian Science—de leer door Mary Baker Eddy ontdekt en toegankelijk gemaakt—te bestudeeren en in toepassing te brengen, waardoor de geestelijke idee der Waarheid begrepen wordt. Dit geestelijk begrijpen doet ons hart in dankbaarheid en erkentelijkheid opengaan voor onzen liefdevollen Vader-Moeder God. Die al het goede rijkelijk verleent. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (blz 1) schrijft Mrs Eddy: "Om in ieders denken eene vonk van dankbaarheid te ontsteken, moet de nieuwe idee begrepen worden, welke, uit de oneindige Waarheid opwellend, tot ons komt."

Christian Science wijst ons op Christus Jezus als den Wegbereider, het volmaakte voorbeeld.—op hem, die in zijn leven van onzelfzuchtige liefde en dankbaar uiten van de Waarheid de werkdadigheid van den Christus of de geestelijke idee in de menschelijke ondervinding openbaarde. Allen, die den Bijbel bestudeeren, kennen het wondere en schoone verhaal van Jezus bij de fontein te Sichar. Het was in den aanvang van zijn openbaar optreden, kort na het eerste teeken, dat van hem vermeld staat. Toen hij van Judea naar Galilea reisde, kwam hij door Samaria en, vermoeid zijnde, zat hij bij de fontein Jakobs neder om te rusten, terwijl zijne discipelen henengingen om spijs te koopen ter verkwikking. Aan eene Samaritaansche vrouw, die water kwam putten, vroeg hij te drinken. Verwonderd, dat een Jood aan een Samaritaan eene gunst verzocht, begon de vrouw hem vragen te stellen. Toen sprak Jezus haar van het water, dat hem, die ervan drinkt, zal "worden eene fontein van water, springende tot in het eeuwige leven", en hij voegde hieraan toe, dat "zoowie gedronken zal hebben van het water . . . die zal in eewigheid niet dorsten". 's Meesters liefdevol verlangen om dit levengevende water te deelen met allen, die de kostbare gave in den geest van Waarheid en Liefde willen aannemen, maakte het hem mogelijk de zonde bloot te leggen en te bestraffen, waarvan het bewustzijn der vrouw gereinigd moest worden, aleer zij ontvankelijk kon zijn voor de nieuwe idee. Hare gewilligheid om de zonde te verzaken en gehoorzaam te zijn aan de eischen van het goddelijk Beginsel opende hare gedachten voor het geestelijk begrijpen, dat noodig was om vooruit te komen. Op. blz. 80 van "Retrospection and Introspection" constateert Mrs. Eddy: "Als de Christian Scientist het samengaan van hardheid en zachtheid erkent, waarvan rechtvaardigheid en Liefde vervuld zijn, zal hij eene te rechter tijd ontvangen berisping niet verwerpen, doch deze zoo in zich opnemen, dat deze waarschuwing in hem eene bron zal worden, waaraan voortdurende geestelijke verheffing en vooruitgang ontspringen".

Terwijl hij de vrouw door dankbaar uiting te geven aan de waarheid, zegende, werd ook Jezus gezegend, want wij lezen, dat toen de discipelen terugkeerden met voedsel en hem dit aanboden, hij het niet van noode had: hij was alreede verkwikt en versterkt. Na meer van dit leven-gevende water met een groot aantal dorstende zoekers naar Waarheid gedeeld te hebben, ging hij over tot een hooger bewijs in het genezen van den zoon des koninklijken hovelings. In "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" schrijft Mrs Eddy: "Millioenen onbevooroordeelde zielen—eenvoudige zoekers naar Waarheid, moede zwervers, dorstend in de woestijn—wachten op en smachten naar rust en lafenis. Geef hen een beker koud water in den naam van Christus en vrees nimmer de gevolgen".

Naarmate dit "water des levens" vrijelijk uitgereikt en dankbaar aanvaard wordt, naarmate ieder persoonlijk opwast in genade,—in geestelijk begrijpen,—en steeds meer de genezende macht van dit goddelijk Beginsel in zijne dagelijksche daden aantoont, —in die mate zal de wondervolle profetie van Jesaja in vervulling gaan: "In de woestijn zullen wateren uitbarsten, en beken in de wildernis, en het dorre land zal tot staand water worden, en het dorstige land tot springaders der wateren".

The "Wellspring of Life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IMAGINE yourself lost in a desert, wandering wearily through the sandy wastes, tired, forlorn, and almost exhausted. You have become separated from your companions on the journey. You have mistaken your way, and have wandered far and wide in your endeavors to regain the right path, to reach your desired destination, finding neither rest, nor comfort, nor nourishment, for body and mind. But you plod on, frequently looking round to see if there are any signs or promise of relief. Hope is almost gone, when suddenly in the distance you catch a sight of foliage. With hope once more in the ascendancy, you press on with renewed energy and vigor. Rallying your strength for one supreme effort you reach that oasis,—a green spot in the dun, sandy plain. And here you at last find that most welcome of blessings, a well of pure water, springing up out of the ground, cool and clear. As you drink from the crystal stream, your heart thrills with gratitude to God, the Giver of all good; your whole being responds, and you pour forth expressions of joy and thanksgiving.

Is not this often symbolical of the mental state of the majority of the human race today, even though they may be ignorant of it? As they wander wearily through the desert of material sense, hungry and thirsty, their soul fainteth within them. They want they know not what, but they feel the need of something. Is it not the "water of life" they need? And what is this "water of life"? In Proverbs we read that "understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it." What is this understanding; and how can it be obtained? It can be gained by the study and practice of Christian Science, as discovered and made practical by Mary Baker Eddy, whereby the spiritual idea of Truth becomes understood. This spiritual understanding opens the heart in gratitude and thankfulness to our loving Father-Mother God, who supplies all good abundantly. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 1) Mrs. Eddy writes, "To kindle all minds with a gleam of gratitude, the new idea that comes welling up from infinite Truth needs to be understood."

Christian Science points us to Christ Jesus as the Way-shower, the perfect example,—he who in his life of unselfish love and grateful expression of Truth revealed the Christ, or spiritual idea, as practical in human experience. The wonderful and beautiful incident of Jesus at the well of Sychar is familiar to all students of the Bible. It was near the beginning of his public ministry, soon after his first recorded demonstration. Journeying from Judea to Galilee, he passed through Samaria and, being wearied, sat down by Jacob's well to rest, while his disciples went to procure food for refreshment. Of a woman of Samaria having come to draw water, he asked a drink. Surprised that a Jew should ask a favor of a Samaritan, the woman began to question him. Then Jesus told her of that water which shall be to him who partakes thereof "a well of water springing up into everlasting life," the drinker of which should never thirst again. The loving desire of the Master to share this life-giving stream with all who should be willing to accept the precious gift in the spirit of Truth, Love, enabled him to uncover and rebuke the sin of which the woman's consciousness needed to be purified before she could be receptive to the new idea. Her willingness to forsake sin and to be obedient to the demands of divine Principle opened her thought to the spiritual understanding necessary for progress. On page 36 of "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy states, "If the Christian Scientist recognize the mingled sternness and gentleness which permeate justice and Love, he will not scorn the timely reproof, but will so absorb it that this warning will be within him a spring, welling up into unceasing spiritual rise and progress."

In blessing the woman by the grateful expression of the truth, Jesus was also blessed; for we read that when the disciples returned with food which they offered him to eat, he had no need of it: he was already refreshed and reinvigorated. After sharing more of this life-giving water with great numbers of thirsty seekers for Truth, he went on to a higher demonstration in the healing of the nobleman's son. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 570) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Millions of unprejudiced minds—simple seekers for Truth, weary wanderers, athirst in the desert—are waiting and watching for rest and drink. Give them a cup of cold water in Christ's name, and never fear the consequences."

As this "water of life" is freely distributed and gratefully accepted, as each individual grows in grace,—in spiritual understanding,—progressively demonstrating the healing power of this divine Principle in daily deeds,—in this proportion will the wonderful prophecy of Isaiah be fulfilled: "In the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert. And the parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The Critic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Round by the barn or corn-crib,
The warm, bright summer's day,
A little gossip, full glib,
Begins, concludes, to say,
"Critic—critic!"—
All the summer's day.

Nor beams the sun less brightly
Above the earth at noon,
Nor frisk the airs less sprightly
Despite the twitching tune,
"Critic—critic!"—
Right in the month of June.

Oh, tiny voice relentless,
What urgent message thine?
Hast found the red rose scentless?
Or bleak the columbine?
Critic—critic!—
What speech is this of thine?

In accents enigmatic
Thy music without end
Sounds one time near satanic,
Again, the seeming trend—
Critic—critic!—
Befits an honest friend.

Ah no, thou dost not sunder
Old nature's puissance,
But grace symphonic wonder
With timely resonance—
Critic—critic!—
A charming relevance!

Charles E. Anderson.

A Scholar's Reader

A scholar writing for the scholarly, he will of course leave something to the willing intelligence of his reader. "To go preach to the first passer-by," says Montaigne, "to become tutor to the ignorance of the first I meet, is a thing I abhor;" a thing, in fact, naturally distressing to the scholar, who will therefore ever be shy of offering uncomplimentary assistance to the reader's wit. . . . Self-restraint, a skilful economy of means, ascêsis, that too has a beauty of its own; and for the reader supposed, there will be an æsthetic satisfaction in that frugal closeness of style which makes the most of a word, in the exaction from every sentence of a precise relief, in the just spacing out of words to thought, in the logically filled space connected always with the delightful sense of difficulty overcome.—Walter Pater, in "Appreciations."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages...	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages...	3 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages...	3 cents	4 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Der Herold der Christian Science
Le Héraut de Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1924

EDITORIALS

Nationalization of the Mines

THE debate which took place a few days ago in the House of Commons on the proposal to nationalize the mines of Great Britain was deeply significant. The bill itself was not a Government measure. It was introduced on behalf of the miners' federation. Many of its details were not acceptable to various sections of the Labor Party. It was manifestly a "ballon d'essai." But its fundamental idea had the unanimous support of the Labor Party and the blessing of the Government. It was described by Mr. Lloyd George as the first indication of the policy which the Labor Party would adopt if it obtained a majority for its program. Its introduction was, therefore, the opening move in the campaign for those larger ends which Labor is debarred from pursuing in the present Parliament.

The coal mining industry presents a peculiarly difficult problem in Great Britain, for political as well as economic reasons. There are about 1,200,000 miners in the country. They return nearly fifty members to Parliament and exercise an exceptionally powerful influence in the Trade-Union Congress because of their numbers. Their opinions, therefore, are sure to have immense weight in determining the general policy of any future Labor Government, quite apart from their intrinsic merits.

Economically, the miners have been in a poor position since the war. The mines are scattered in many districts, which vary much in productivity and value. In the poor areas, therefore, the district wages of the miners are very low, considerably below the level of 1914, as compared with the cost of living, while in rich districts they are high. Moreover, as the general rate of wage in each district is only that which will enable the poorest mine to pay, there are constant cases of individual mines paying high profits even where the wage rate is low. All this is very disturbing to Labor. And its feelings are further aggravated by the payment of mineral royalties to the landowners, not because the amount per ton is great—it averages about 10 cents—but because it enables a few large landowners to enjoy huge fortunes for which they do no work.

For a long while past, the solution advocated by the miners and the Labor Party has been the nationalization both of the minerals and the mines. They have advocated this partly as being in accord with their general program of establishing social control over the means of production, distribution, and exchange, and partly by pooling the receipts of all mining enterprise, as the way of securing a uniform rate of wage for miners in all parts of the country. In the bill just discussed, the control of this huge new mining trust, after it had been purchased by the state, was to be vested in a council, half of whose members were to be appointed by the Government and half by the miners' federation.

It was not surprising, perhaps, that this far-reaching proposal should have aroused much opposition. Not only did it provide for the elimination of the existing owners both of mines and minerals at the public expense, but it provided that the public estate so acquired should be administered in large measure by the miners themselves. The Conservatives were content merely to criticize and oppose the proposals of the bill. The Liberals, however, led by Mr. Lloyd George, while they opposed the measure, admitted that things were not right with the industry, and suggested as an alternative road of advance that the royalty owners should be expropriated; that the mines should be unified into area trusts, so as to level wages; that the miners should be given a voice in the general policy of the industry, but that the basis of private ownership and enterprise should be left intact.

There for the moment the issue rests. The bill itself, of course, was rejected. But the debate made more clear than has yet appeared the fundamental differences which divide the parties. The Labor Party is evidently still united on the idea of expropriating the capitalist, though it will probably be deeply divided when it comes to ways and means. The Conservatives are naturally utterly opposed to any alteration in the capitalist system. The Liberals are against Socialism, but in favor of co-operation on equal terms between Capital and Labor. Sooner or later there is bound to be a fight on these issues, and the electorate will be asked to decide between them. For the moment no one wants to raise them in more than academic form. But as a portent of the nature of the electoral struggle which will take place in Britain when the existing somewhat artificial truce is brought to an end, the attitude of the three parties on this first proposal for socialization is deeply interesting.

THE remark by Herbert Hoover, "Business travels by fits and starts; at present it is a fit," appears to contain just as much truth as wit. The "fit" is reflected in slow industrial operations, some measure of unemployment and generally lower prices, due to almost complete absence of confident forward business in the basic lines. The condition is all the more perplexing and unnatural because of the soundness of American fundamentals and indications of bettered conditions immediately ahead.

Business Confidence Still Lacking in America

Two factors in the situation, admittedly important in holding back business, have ironed themselves out in the course of the last ten days. Tax readjustment, for which the United States has been waiting, is now a fact. Weather conditions, unfavorable most of the year, are much improved. But even these developments, important as they are to the future of trade, have produced scarcely a ripple in market sentiment, and most markets closed the week lower than at the end of the previous week. Admitting, however, present conditions in trade and business are unsatisfactory, because of the influence of hand-to-mouth buying, which now seems to be country-wide, it will be interesting to see just what factor or development will influence the throwing off of this fit of inertia, because sooner or later it must be thrown off. It may be that politics is having an extraordinarily great effect on business this year and that some degree of commercial confidence will return with the completion of the conventions. It may be that prices will decline to a point where goods and services, in the minds of the buying public, once more are "a bargain." At any rate, the stocks of goods in hand, either at primary or distributing sources, are not large, and sooner or later the "bottom of shelves" must be reached.

May figures of production, and such figures of consumption as are available, are at variance. They reflect a sharp drop in producing ratios, with a consumption ratio, in all lines, that indicates small fluctuation. That consumption continues relatively high is further indicated by the car loadings returns and the bank clearings. There is a point, of course, at which these two lines will meet, and below which production cannot well fluctuate. Some factors in the present situation would lead to the belief that the markets have "dragged bottom" and that the lines of consumption and production already have met. Warm weather is bound to stimulate activity in many lines; the adjournment of Congress is spoken of in the country's financial districts as a "bull point." What apparently is most needed at the moment is the regrasping of this confidence in the immediate future of business by the man in the street.

GOVERNOR SMITH of New York, aspirant for presidential honors, makes the astounding offer to ride two horses at the same time, one to be on its way to drink, and the other headed in the opposite direction. In other words, he announces his willingness to accept as the Democratic platform upon which he hopes to reach the White House one with a plank demanding the nullification of the prohibition amendment by means of the enactment of a law permitting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages stronger than those now authorized, or one significantly silent in its attitude upon the question of enforcement. It has not yet appeared that the Governor is the most available candidate who has offered himself to his party as the choice of the Democratic national convention, but it does appear that he is, without question, the most adaptable candidate who has been proposed.

A Great Equestrian Feat

The subterfuge is a flimsy and simple one. There is no mistaking the fact that calmer counsels in the Democratic Party have discouraged, and still discourage, the efforts of such organizations as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and the numberless societies and agencies in league with it, to compel the offering of a direct affront to the millions of Democratic voters in the United States who refuse to support any candidate openly opposed to a program of strict enforcement of the law as it now exists. It is equally true that powerful influences within the party demand a definite pronouncement in favor of wine and beer. These agitators, no matter how persistently they deny the fact, are working for the return of the saloon. They have embarked upon a program of absolute nullification, and there is no political trick to which they would not resort in the hope of attaining that end. They have found in Governor Smith a willing and crafty ally. He, it is known of all men, would cheerfully wield the pen which, given the necessary power, would restore the swinging doors, the brass rail, and the polluted atmosphere of the saloon.

Of course, it does not matter to him whether the platform declares openly for "modification," or whether it remains silent. It does not much matter to those who are anxious to accomplish the same thing that he and they have striven unsuccessfully to bring this about ever since the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified. The word has gone out that Governor Smith is "right" on the question of modification. There is no doubt as to his stand. He has boasted of it openly, and his every official act since he became the doer of Tammany's political chores has confirmed his claim. Platform declarations, or the absence of them, would not alter his course. As an "adaptable" candidate he stands at the head of the list.

IT HAS never been satisfactorily proved to anyone, save, perhaps, the farmer himself, that the granting of a Government subsidy in the form proposed by the so-called McNary-Haugen bill would accomplish much in adjusting the disturbed economic balance. Even the farmers themselves, if they adhere to the line of logical reasoning which they have followed for many years in the United States, must admit that the granting of special privileges, in the form of bounties or protective tariff duties, imposes a needless and unjust burden on the many for the purpose of extending a pretended or actual benefit to the few. Applying this argument to the tariff, one is faced by all the timeworn arguments which are designed to establish the fact that all those commodities which are protected by the tariff are sold in the American markets more cheaply than they could be sold if not thus protected. There are, likewise, all the arguments as to the higher standard of living which protective tariff laws foster, all of which have been disputed, if not controverted, by the theoretical free trader or apostle of a tariff for revenue only.

Serving Notice on the Farmers

But it cannot be denied that the tendency among the people of the United States in recent years has been to regard the protective tariff as a somewhat less monstrous thing than some of them formerly believed it to be. Even the farmers, who once denounced the system as paternal, have willingly accepted whatever benefits could be derived from a duty on wheat, and as a step further have recently appealed for subsidies which would restore, as they believe, the economic balance which once existed but which is now upset.

It seems, however, that constructive, if not actual, notice has been served upon the farmers that they have not qualified as members of that class to which special favors can be shown. And this has been done at a time when the Farm Bloc, as it has come to be called because of its activity in state and national politics, has assumed the right to dictate, more and more emphatically, the course which should be pursued in shaping legislation. The action which has been taken is, perhaps, experimental. What will be the answer of the farmers? Are they in a sufficiently strong position, tactically, to say that if no bonus or bounty is to be granted to them they will exert the power which they claim to be able to wield to penalize those who are the beneficiaries, directly and indirectly, of the protective system, by causing laws to be passed which would deprive them of those benefits?

It would be gratifying if the realization could be gained from the experience of the farmers that it is vain to seek, through the granting or the claiming of special privileges, a substantial economic advantage. Bonuses and subsidies can be granted only as the people as a whole are compelled to pay, in the form of taxes or in higher commodity prices, while the few who seek benefits take from the common fund that which does not, in fact, substantially enrich them.

WHEN the millionaire parts with his millions, as he has of late, more pleasure is felt in the one he spends in the cause of art than in the several devoted to the welfare of business. In this age business men are supposed to be able to look out for themselves, but artists are in a small minority and purse strings are apt to be pulled tight when art is in question. Money even to preserve what we have is too often grudgingly given. For this reason lovers of art have heard with a breath of relief that Versailles and Fontainebleau are not to be abandoned to the fate threatening them, if a certain American millionaire can prevent it.

When a Millionaire Parts With His Millions

These two places present priceless examples of French architecture at one of its finest periods, their inheritance of memories and associations is inexhaustible, their gardens have been a joy to generations, and not only France but the world would be the poorer if they tumbled into ruins, as it seemed likely they would. They were victims of the war, as surely as Rheims Cathedral and the Château of Coucy, for if the bombs of the Germans did not touch them, the treasury of France was all but emptied by the expenditures of the war.

The hope is that the work of putting these palaces in order will be left to French architects. Tradition has a stronger hold in France than in almost any other country and French architects of today, if not as great as their predecessors, still accept the old standards. Also, they are not so relentless in their restorations as Viollet-le-Duc and Abadie were in the last century. They have the knowledge for the work, while their respect for the past does not mean the sweeping away of all later additions in order to realize their idea of what the building they are restoring was in the beginning.

If we are more accomplished in doing business than in creating beauty, at least we should leave the beauty the world has inherited alone, content not to allow it to decay and perish. Possibly because of his spirit of enterprise, the American is eager for change and too often would turn old beauty into something new. Rumors are current of a scheme in Philadelphia to beautify Independence Square, the design to be sought from a French architect with a fancy no doubt for arcades and fountains and formal groves, appropriate to Versailles and Fontainebleau but not to the simple, charming old State House of Penn's city. There have been many mistakes of the kind in the course of improving American towns. Already Independence Square has been sufficiently tampered with. But arcades and fountains and groves would be no more out of place in its inclosure than colonial red-brick simplicity in a French palace and its gardens, and so long as these are spared to us, nothing should be altered in the beauty and character that belong to them.

Editorial Notes

ALMOST beyond conception are the figures given recently in the Chicago Herald-Examiner regarding cigarette smoking in the United States, and certainly they do not provide an illuminating picture of the spiritual status of the Nation. "In April," that paper assured its readers, "the factories turned out more than five thousand millions of cigarettes, and the output is constantly increasing. In four months this year the country smoked two thousand million more cigarettes than in the same period last year." What an appalling waste of money this represents, and what a deplorable indulgence of appetites! The Herald-Examiner itself comments instructively on the situation in these words: "If young gentlemen devoted to other tasks the concentration and careful attention and choosing that they devote to cigarettes, what a world this would be for accomplishment!"

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IT WAS excellent advice which Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the United States Navy, offered to the graduating class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., when he showed his hearers the importance of leadership not "dependent on gold braid, or gold lace, or commissions written on parchment," but on the personal attributes of officers. "Remember especially," he urged, "that sarcasm or biting witticism at the expense of a subordinate, especially if he is an enlisted man and thus incapable of retaliation, is unmanly and fatal to one's standing as an officer. . . . It is a safe rule in dealing with a man under you to put yourself, by imagination, in his place." Such advice need not, however, be confined to the naval graduates of the United States. It has a universal application.

"Is Journalism a Profession?"

The following articles are published as interesting comments on an editorial which appeared in the Monitor on May 13, 1924. William Allen White, the writer of the first, is well known as the editor of the Emporia Gazette. J. W. Cunliffe, the writer of the second, is director of the School of Journalism at Columbia University.

Journalism as a Profession

Until the people of this country get it well in their heads that journalism is a profession which must be licensed and controlled, as the medical and legal professions are licensed and controlled, there can be no freedom of the press which is not liable to great abuses. I think myself that the abuses are smaller than the restrictions, but I feel deeply that freedom of the press to benefit the American people must be the freedom of intelligent restraint upon the part of an informed and conscientious editor who is bound by the ethics of his profession rather than the law of libel.

The most important thing in a democracy is the dissemination of intelligent information upon important matters. Until a man is equipped to know what are important matters and until he is trained to discuss important matters and disseminate facts intelligently, democracy is in danger. The horrible truth about journalism in the United States is today that some of the best-known and most successful publishers are the greatest crooks. Hence newspapers are losing their influence. The great metropolitan newspapers are becoming middle class conscious so that the intelligent upper class have no respect for newspaper opinion and the uninformed class fear and suspect the poison sources of news in the great metropolitan papers.

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Today in America the people rebel when the great newspapers unite in supporting a measure;—witness the Mellon bill. No proposition in American politics ever had such strong newspaper support, and no other proposition was so beautifully and inexorably damned before it was born. It may have been a good measure, but the people foredoomed it to failure because of its newspaper support. When the newspaper business is socially controlled as medicine and law are, the freedom of our newspapers will be an asset. As it is, our freedom is a liability. Until journalism is recognized as a profession for trained men who have certain defined qualifications, the newspaper business will vacillate. Sometimes it will be an organ of predatory capitalism, sometimes the expression of class demagogy—in both events a menace to stable government and growing institutions.

The Professional Visit

Mr. W. A. White has spoken out with his usual courage and his usual incisiveness on a very important issue, which is giving profound concern not only to those engaged in the newspaper profession but to all who are interested in the problem of democratic government. The newspapers are now the main channel of information on almost all questions affecting the public welfare and it is of vital importance that this information should be accurate, unbiased, trustworthy and commanding public confidence. The recent growth of organized publicity has introduced a new element, which is in many cases intended to inform the public but sometimes has the unintended effect of arousing bewilderment, irritation and suspicion. This was what happened to the Mellon bill, which had features peculiarly open to misunderstanding and misrepresentation. But propaganda is only one element in the much larger problem of conveying accurate information on which public opinion may be formed and affording guidance in the formation of that opinion. Both these functions under modern conditions fall to the lot of the newspaper, and the information is of more moment than the guidance, for the information is, or should be, matter of fact, and the guidance, being matter of opinion, is often contradictory.

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The trouble arises from a necessary condition of every newspaper's existence—that the giving of information on questions of public importance is not its only function. As early as June 11, 1796, Benjamin Moore, the founder of the Washington Gazette, set forth the aims of the American newspaper in a few frank and simple phrases which still hold good:—(1) to earn a living; (2) to amuse; and (3) to inform. The first aim, though it may be of only secondary interest to the public, is of primary importance to the newspaper proprietor; like every other organism, if a newspaper is to serve any purpose, it must continue to live. Hence the necessity of advertisement revenue and therefore of large circulation, if the heavy expenses of a modern newspaper are to be successfully met.

Now circulation is more readily obtained by amusing the public than by informing it, and the newspaper business does offer opportunities, if regarded only as a business, of making not only a livelihood but very handsome profits. Newspaper owners of this type, who regard the newspaper merely as a source of profit and give the public "what it wants," are, I suppose, those described in Mr. White's article as "crooks,"—a term of opprobrium more picturesque than accurate, for these gentlemen are at their worst merely tradesmen, pursuing a policy that would in any other trade be regarded as legitimate and even praiseworthy. The public must be amused, and the providers of musical comedy, slapstick movies, circus performers and the like are not regarded as "crooks" unless they are openly debauching public morals.

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The newspapers that can be accused of offense from the point of view of morality are a very small—almost infinitesimal—minority; what the serious-minded—among whom I include myself—complain of is not immorality or indecency, but shallowness, frivolity, triviality, inanity. This is the real fault of the American press, as it is of every other press in a modern industrial democracy. If the American press is worse than the others—which I doubt—it is only because democratic government and the newspaper business are more highly developed here than elsewhere. We still have papers—The Christian Science Monitor and others—which an educated man can read with pleasure and profit, and those who are conducting these intelligent organs of public opinion are worthy of high praise. The sad fact is that the majority of mankind is incurably frivolous, and prefers comic strips or sporting news to information or guidance on matters of serious import.

The distinction I have suggested above is, of course, a rough generalization. Even what I might call, I hope without offense, the frivolous press, does give some information, and the information given by the serious press is not always as serious—as unbiased, as accurate, as complete,—as might be wished. These are human frailties, not peculiar to newspapers or newspaper men, but in view of the practical monopoly of public information now possessed by the newspapers, it is of peculiar importance to the future of democracy that these defects should, as far as possible, be remedied.

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I agree with Mr. White that the best way of guarding against inaccuracy (and worse) in the newspapers is in the competent training of the men who are to conduct them and the cultivation of the professional spirit. That is precisely what the schools of journalism are trying to do. They should be strengthened and encouraged, and above all they should be encouraged to exercise discrimination in the selection of the men they accredit. Newspaper work as now conducted requires both intelligence and training, and there are plenty of suitable young people, with good abilities and high ideals, presenting themselves for the task. The time is past for any bright boy with a high school education to be allowed to assume responsibility of informing and instructing the public. The time may come when, as Mr. White suggests, the public will demand some guarantee of competence and responsibility from those who are collecting and disseminating the information on which public opinion is formed, as such a guarantee is now demanded from the practitioners in law and medicine. Meanwhile, the obvious course is to develop the existing educational agencies and to support those newspapers which are conducted, as many still are, not merely as a means of profit to their owners and of amusement to their readers, but with a high sense of public duty and responsibility.

The pride of the journalist in his profession is not yet dead—very far from it—and this is a most valuable resource which ought to be encouraged and developed for the public advantage. Fewer newspapers we are almost certain to have, and, with a larger income at their disposal, the survivors ought to be better newspapers. But they will only be better if the men conducting them have intelligence, education, professional capacity, and a keen sense of public responsibility. If the conception of the newspaper as a private business venture should become universal, and it should no longer be regarded as a public trust, I do not see how democratic government is to be carried on.